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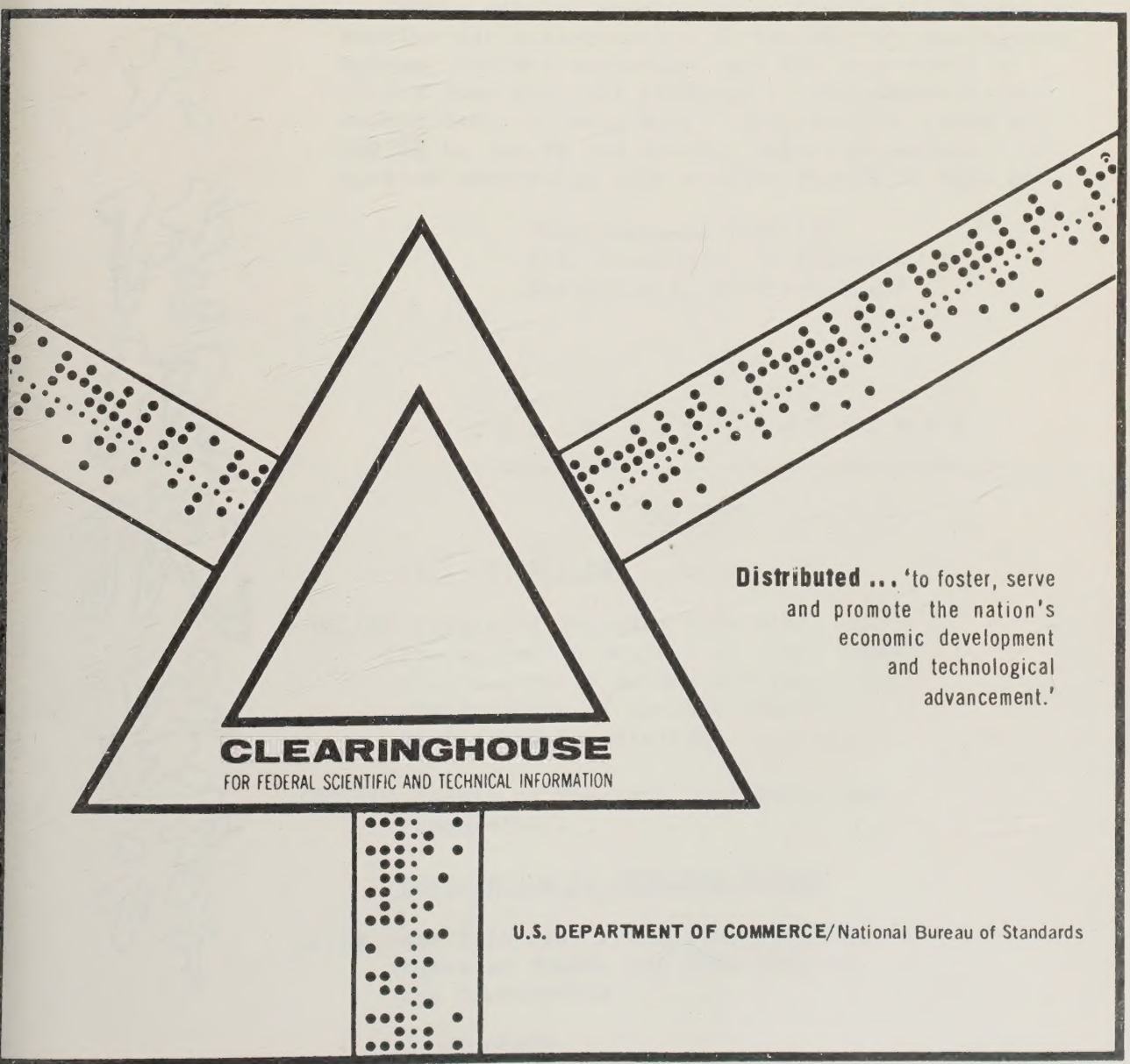
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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 1, 1970 No. 4667

**********
* NATIONAL *
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ANTI-US RALLIES

## 500,000 People of Shanghai Hold Rally and Procession in Support of Great Leader Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement and the Struggle of World's People Against US Imperialism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 22, 1970)

> The people declare that they will earnestly study Chairman Mao's solemn statement, further recognize the counter-revolutionary nature of US imperialism and its followers, further recognize the great truth of "Political power comes out of the barrel of a gun" as taught by Chairman Mao, rouse the revolutionary spirit, raise the consciousness of continuing revolution, and strengthen the resolve to thoroughly bury US imperialism and all its running dogs as well as confidence in victory.

(NCNA Shanghai, May 21, 1970) The great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement, "People of the world, unite and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs," has greatly inspired the revolutionary people of Shanghai who are steeped in the glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle. Today 500,000 people of Shanghai, including the working class, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the PLA, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres, and revolutionary intellectuals, held a massive rally and procession in fervent support of Chairman Mao's solemn statement and in resolute support of the people of the whole world in their revolutionary struggle against US imperialism and all its running dogs.

Comrade Chang Ch'un-ch'iao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman of Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, attended today's rally. He read the great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement and spoke at the rally.

Also attending today's rally were: Vice Chairmen of Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wang Hung-wen (王洪文), Hsü Ching-hsien (徐景賢), Wang Hsiu-chen (王秀珍), Yang Fu-chen (楊富珍), Ma T'ien-shui (馬天水), Wang Wei-kuo (王維國), Ch'en Kan-feng (陳敢峰), Wang Shao-jung (王少庸), Liu Yao-tsung (刘耀宗), Chou Li-ch'in (周丽琴), and Chao Lin-ken (赵林根), and responsible officers of PLA units stationed at Shanghai.

The appearance of the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice Chairman Lin at today's rally of the people of the Capital in support of the struggle of the people of the world against US imperialism greatly inspired the people of Shanghai. Carrying gigantic pictures of Chairman Mao and holding in their hands bright red copies of "Quotations From Chairman Mao," the broad revolutionary masses of Shanghai and commanders and fighters of the PLA sang at the top of their voices "Sailing on the Seas Depends on the Helmsman," "Big Sword March," and other revolutionary songs and continually raised their arms and shouted these slogans: "Resolutely support great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle against US imperialism by the world's people!" "Resolutely oppose US imperialist aggression against Cambodia and expansion of the war of aggression against Indochina!" "Resolutely support the people of the three Indochina countries in their anti-US, national salvation war!" "Resolutely support the joint statement of the supreme conference of the people of Indochina!" "Enthusiastic congratulations on the inauguration of the National United Front of Kampuchea headed by Prince Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia! Enthusiastic congratulations on the inauguration of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia! Resolute opposition to Lon Nol-Sirik Matak's pro-US traitorous clique!" "Resolutely support the American people's revolutionary struggle to oppose the Nixon government! Enthusiastically wish the American people to carry on the fight with increasing vigor, march forward courageously, and ceaselessly win new victories!" "Resolutely support the Korean people, Japanese people, and other Asian peoples in their struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism by US-Japanese reactionaries! We will surely liberate Taiwan!" "Resolutely support the people of Palestine, the people of the Gulf of Arabia, and the people of all Arab countries in their just struggle against US imperialism and Jewish Zionism!" "Resolutely support the war of liberation of the people of Asian, African and Latin American countries!" "Resolutely support the revolutionary struggle of the people of North America, Europe, and Oceania!" "People of the world, unite and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs!" "US imperialism will surely lose! The people of the world will surely win!" "Long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the People's Republic of China!" "Long live the great solidarity of the people of the world!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" "Long live Marxism, Leninism, and the thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! May he live ten thousand years!" The whole place was filled with a lofty revolutionary atmosphere of solidarity and struggle, fully showing that the people of Shanghai, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, were strongly resolved to unite with the people of the whole world, fight together with them, and win victory together with them.

Speaking at the rally, Comrade Chang Ch'un-ch'iao said: We the 10 million Army men and people of Shanghai resolutely and enthusiastically support the great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement, and resolutely, enthusiastically support the just struggle of the people of the world against US imperialism! We will earnestly study Chairman Mao's solemn statement, further recognize the counter-revolutionary nature of US imperialism and all its followers, further recognize the great truth, "Political power comes out of the barrel of a gun," as taught by Chairman Mao, rouse our own revolutionary spirit, raise our consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines, and continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strengthen the resolve to thoroughly bury US imperialism and all its running dogs as well as our confidence in victory.

Comrade Chang Ch'un-ch'iao said: We must respond to the great leader Chairman Mao's great fighting call with practical action, and resolutely support the revolutionary struggle of the people of the three Indochina countries and the world against US imperialism and all its running dogs. We must closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, develop further the class struggle in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres, develop in depth revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, successfully carry out struggle, criticism and transformation, whip up a new upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production, work and war-preparedness, resolutely fulfill the various fighting tasks put forward at the Party's 9th Congress, and win still greater victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist construction.

Ch'en Chih-liang (陳志良), a workers' representative of Shanghai, Chu Ken-mei (朱根妹), a representative of poor and lower-middle peasants, Tai Ta-hsi (戴大喜), a representative of the PLA units stationed at Shanghai, Chu Chung-ying (朱钟英), a Red Guard representative, and Ch'en Jen-fu (陳仁甫), a representative of revolutionary scientific and cultural workers, spoke separately at the rally. In their speeches they unanimously indicated that they resolutely and fervently supported the great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement. They said, "Chairman Mao's solemn statement enables us to see even more clearly the wolfish nature of US imperialism and all its running dogs, as well as the bright future of the solidarity, fighting, and victory of the people of the whole world." They declared that the Chinese people would most resolutely stand on the side of the people of the three Indochina countries, of the people of the US and of the revolutionary people of the whole world, and that they resolved to carry through to the end the struggle against US imperialism and all its running dogs till final victory.

The speeches at the rally drew enthusiastic applause and shouting of slogans from all.

Amid the majestic strains of "Sailing on the Seas Depends on the Helmsman" at the conclusion of the rally, Comrade Chang Ch'un-ch'iao and the thousands of soldiers and civilians joined a massive demonstration and procession. From the evening of the 20th to the evening of the 21st, more than 2 million people of Shanghai took part in demonstrations and processions.

* * *

## 400,000 People of Tientsin Hold Rally and Procession

- Support Chairman Mao's solemn statement with practical action, carry through to the end the struggle against US aggressors

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 22, 1970)

(NCNA Tientsin, May 21, 1970) Under the excellent situation of the new high tide of the revolutionary struggle against US imperialism waged by the revolutionary people of the world, publication of the great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement, "People of the world, unite and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs," has brought great inspiration to the people of Tientsin municipality.

Chairman Mao's solemn statement was relayed to Tientsin in the evening of the 20th. The banks of Haiho were in a blaze as procession after procession, holding high red banners, went through the thoroughfares and streets. People raised their arms and shouted: "Resolutely support the great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement in support of the anti-US imperialism struggle of the world's people!" "Resolutely oppose US imperialism's aggression against Cambodia and expansion of the war of aggression in Indochina!" "US imperialism will surely lose! The people of the world will surely win!" "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

On the 21st 400,000 soldiers and civilians of Tientsin municipality solemnly held a rally in support of the struggle against US imperialism by the world's people. Wang I (王 一), Commander of Tientsin Garrison Area of the PLA and Vice Chairman of Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, read at the rally the great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement. Hsieh Hsueh-kung (解 学 恭), Chairman of Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the rally. He said: The solemn statement made by the great leader Chairman Mao is a heavy blow at the aggressive actions of US imperialism and a great inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world in their anti-US struggle. It greatly boosts the morale of the revolutionary people of the world, but greatly reduces the pomp and prestige of US imperialism and its running dogs. Chairman Mao's solemn statement represents the determination of the military and the civilian population of the country and reflects the strong wish of the revolutionary people of the whole world. The armed forces and civilian population of our municipality resolutely support it and will act on it resolutely. We must rally closely around the Party center headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy, hold high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, ceaselessly increase our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as well as the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, fulfill better and faster the fighting tasks put forward at the Party's 9th Congress, develop in depth the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, grasp revolution and promote production and all work and prepare

for war, respond to the great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement with practical action, and make still greater contributions toward supporting the struggle of the people of the three Indochina countries and the world's people against US imperialism and all its running dogs!

Liu Cheng (刘政), responsible officer of the PLA units stationed at Tientsin and Vice Chairman of Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the rally on behalf of all officers and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces stationed at Tientsin. He said: Chairman Mao's solemn statement is a new great fighting call to all Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world, and a powerful ideological weapon inspiring the people of the world to defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs. It fully represents the strong determination of the whole body of commanders and fighters of the PLA. We enthusiastically support it and will act on it resolutely. The great leader Chairman Mao points out in the statement: "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must be prepared for it. However, the main trend in the world at present is revolution." Together with the 4 million population of Tientsin, the whole body of commanders and fighters of our ground, naval and air forces stationed at Tientsin resolutely respond to Chairman Mao's great call. We will surely increase our revolutionary vigilance a hundred times, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry through to the end the revolutionary struggle against the US aggressors and all their running dogs!

Li Jung-kuei (李荣贵), a workers' representative of Tientsin, Chai Tien-chu (翟殿柱), a representative of poor and lower-middle peasants, Wang Yu-ken (王有根), a combat hero of a certain PLA unit, Liu Shu-chün (刘树俊), a militia representative, and Yü Tse-kuang (于泽光), a Red Guard representative, spoke one after another at the rally. They pointed out unanimously that Chairman Mao's solemn statement was a great inspiration to and support for the revolutionary people of the whole world, that if the people of the world dared to rise to struggle and dared to take up arms and take the destiny of their own countries in their hands as Chairman Mao had said, they would surely defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs. They unanimously declared that they would resolutely follow Chairman Mao's great teaching, "China should make greater contribution toward mankind," think of the whole world and keep an eye on the whole world, stand at their own posts, develop the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, grasp revolution and promote production and all work and prepare for war, and fight in support of the world's people in their struggle to defeat US imperialism and all its running dogs!

Comrades Chang Nan-sheng (张楠生), Yang Tzu-an (楊子安), Hsü Ch'eng (許誠), Chung Yuan-hui (钟元辉), and Chao Wu-ch'eng (赵武成), responsible members of Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and PLA units stationed at Tientsin, also attended the rally.

At the conclusion of the rally, the broad masses of the armed forces and the civilian population held a massive demonstration and procession.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

## Bring into Full Play the Active Role of Educated Youths Who Have Come to the Countryside

by

Revolutionary Committee of Shents'un Brigade, Lungmen Hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 19, 1970)

The following article shows that urban educated youths do not like life in the countryside and have to be intensively "re-educated" in Mao Tse-tung's thought to make them stay in rural areas as farm workers.--SCMP Ed.

Since winter 1968-1969, our brigade has received 51 educated youths from Canton and Ch'aoyang. We have learned deeply from practice in the past year and more that: We must not only conscientiously strengthen ideological education for educated youths, but also use them boldly. Only when their active role in the three great revolutionary movements is brought into play and they are allowed to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and to thoroughly transform their world outlook in the course of practical struggle shall they be able to take root in the countryside ideologically and become socialist-minded, cultured laborers.

### Putting the Relation between Education and Employment in the Right Position

When the educated youths came to our brigade, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants regarded them as "the most active and vital force in society" and suggested earnestly educating them, boldly using them and letting them play an active role in the three great revolutionary movements. But, a few people held that these educated youths were students from cities who said one thing and did another, and they suggested educating them well before using them.

What should be done then? The cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Aot'ang production team used their practice to solve this problem.

There were in Aot'ang production team nine educated youths who came from the city. Not long after they had settled down, the poor and lower-middle peasants selected from among them four and assigned them the work of a reporter without being separated from production, let the other five join the spare-time literary and art propaganda team of the production team, and admitted all of them into the basic-level militia.

At first, these nine youths who came to the countryside had the idea that "a piece of useful material had been used for a small purpose." Later, seeing the relatively difficult life in the mountain area, they did not intend to take root permanently there. Upon discovering this state of affairs, the poor and lower-middle peasants got together with them to study Chairman Mao's great teachings about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and to sharply criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Educated and helped by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they wrote a short commentary, entitled, "Bourgeois Ideas Are Abominable," and put it on a blackboard. This commentary launched a fierce attack on the bourgeois ideas of seeking comfort and fearing hardships in daily life. Immediately after that, the poor and lower-middle peasants grasped the erroneous tendency of some of them of refusing to participate in collective productive labor and of being bent on making money individually, and helped the educated youths write a few short commentaries, such as "Working Single-Handed in the Commune Is Undesirable Practice" and "Ideas of Lazy-Bone Will Result in Evil Practice," thereby checking the gust of evil wind at its inception.

Thereafter, the blackboard of this production team became a red ground for propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought and creating revolutionary public opinion, and was deeply welcomed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. The educated youths also were educated while preparing the posters, and began to realize that they were not undervalued but could show their talents in the vast countryside.

We were greatly enlightened after summing up and studying the experience of Aot'ang production team. We realized that the educated youths were enthusiastic and energetic, were filled with vigor and vitality, were willing to learn, easily accepted new things and should be taken as an important force in building a socialist new countryside. We made up our minds to closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and to bring up the educated youths in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

## Using Them While Educating Them, Improving Them While Using Them

After the experience of Aot'ang production team was studied and popularized, the work of re-educating educated youths throughout the brigade took on a completely new look. During the very busy farming season in spring, the educated youths joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in arduous struggle. For more than 30 days running, they perseveringly participated in manual labor during day time, did propaganda work in fields during spare moments, and wrote and compiled blackboard posters at night. During that period of time, some youths returned to Canton for a visit. For some time after they came back to the countryside, they felt depressed and did not work energetically.

At that moment, some people doubted the wisdom of using the educated youths from the city. They said: "Youths from the city are unreliable."

When the educated youths show setbacks in their thinking, should we go on placing full trust in them and boldly using them? We organized the cadres of production teams to study Chairman Mao's great teaching while bearing this question in their minds: "Our comrades must understand that ideological remolding involves long-term, patient and painstaking work, and they must not attempt to change people's ideology, which has been shaped over decades of life, by giving a few lectures or by holding a few meetings." Through this study, they understood that it was inevitable that the educated youths would show some setbacks in their thinking while receiving re-education. This also showed that we had not done a good job of re-educating the educated youths and that so long as we continuously and patiently educated them, placed full trust in them and conscientiously helped them in overcoming obstacles in their way of progress, they would constantly advance along the course pointed out by Chairman Mao, play an active role in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, and transform their subjective world while transforming the objective world. With their thinking enhanced, they conscientiously examined the shortcomings in their work in the preceding stage, and were determined to do still better the work on the educated youths.

Huang En-hua, an educated youth who settled in Shents'un production team, worked energetically and well when he first came here, and was elected by the poor and lower-middle peasants to be an instructor of this production team. Later, incited by the class enemy, he wavered ideologically. Shen Chen-ch'iu, an old poor peasant and a cadre of the production team, grasped his living ideas, had chats with him, and got together with him to recall past bitterness and the present happiness and to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Never forget class struggle." Meanwhile, he was allowed to take the post of instructor of the production team. He was deeply touched by the poor and lower-middle peasants' trust in him and education for him.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, he fought self and criticized revisionism at his own initiative before the poor and lower-middle peasants, disclosed the enemy's crimes, and deeply examined his mistakes. He plucked up his courage, imposed stern demands on himself in all places, stood in the forefront of the storm of class struggle, and bravely took the heavy load in the course of arduous labor.

When the time came for general rating, he was rated a "five-good" commune member. In December last year, he gloriously attended the Kwangtung provincial meeting of educated youths who had gone to mountain and rural areas to exchange experience in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

## Strengthening Education During Class Struggle

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Class struggle is a major course of study for young people." We have learned deeply that, in order to bring the educated youths up to be reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, it is necessary to train them in the storm of class struggle, to intensively educate them during class struggle, and to bring their active role into full play.

After taking up the post of a reporter in the production team, Liu Ch'eng, an educated youth from Canton who settled in Aot'ang production team, often got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to write short commentaries to expose and criticize the tendencies toward capitalism and various kinds of erroneous words and deeds against Mao Tse-tung's thought. Some time later, however, Little Liu suddenly became quiet. When the poor and lower-middle peasants asked him to write articles, he always refused under different excuses and was reluctant to write.

Why did Little Liu change? We and the production team cadres made a profound investigation and discovered that a handful of class enemies had spread rumors to frighten the educated youths and even declared that they would find out any mistake and wage class retaliation.

In view of this state of affairs, we first set up a study class for the educated youths and asked old poor peasants to teach lessons of class education in relation to the practice of struggle and to talk about the history of the local struggle between the two lines, thereby enhancing the educated youths' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and helping them learn to apply the viewpoint of class struggle in analyzing and handling problems.

Immediately after that, we again roused the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out activities of extensively exposing the class enemies' crimes of sabotaging the re-education of educated youths by the poor and lower-middle peasants and frenziedly attempting to win over the young people from the proletariat, and to use living facts to sharply criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle."

After going through this class education, Little Liu again took up his pen and actively plunged into the fight. In the past year and more, he and a few other educated youths of the same production team wrote more than 200 short commentaries, published more than 70 issues of blackboard posters and contributed more than 150 articles to the commune broadcasting station.

In February this year, Wu Chih-wei, an educated youth who settled in Yaowu production team, made a profound investigation with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants and wrote a short commentary, "Is There No Class Struggle in Our Production Team?" exposing the sinister conspiracy of the class enemy to wage retaliation, sabotage the collective economy and

undermine socialism. A bad fellow furiously questioned Little Wu after reading this article: "Who wrote this article?" Old poor peasant Yao Jung-shih came forward, saying: "I told him to write it. Why are you afraid of this short commentary?" Seeing the situation was disadvantageous to him, this bad fellow went away dejectedly. Little Wu was deeply educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants' revolutionary character of taking a firm stand and distinctly loving friends and hating enemies.

Later, he and seven other educated youths got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to write a series of critical articles, including those entitled, "Looking at Class Struggle Through a Bowl of Dumplings" and "Ivory Does Not Come from a Dog's Mouth." They dragged out a released labor convict and a landlord element who hid in the gutter to carry out sabotage activities, and unsparingly stifled the reactionary arrogance of the class enemies.

After being tempered and tested for the past year and more, the educated youths who settle in our brigade have become an indispensable force in grasping revolution and promoting production. Of the 51 educated youths who have come from the city, 40 percent have taken various posts in the production teams, some have joined the leading group and some others are posted as cashiers, wage-point recorders, privately-run school teachers, reporters, and instructors. They are playing their active roles at their different posts.

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SENT-DOWN CADRES

## Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Shows Warm Concern for Cadres Who Have Gone Down To Settle in Production Teams

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 19, 1970)

> Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee continues to take good care of its cadres sent down to the countryside, helping them bring proletarian politics to the fore, accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and reforming themselves in all respects.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Peking, May 18) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's consistent teachings about bringing up and educating the cadres, Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee shows warm concern for the broad masses of cadres who have gone down to settle in production teams and to participate in labor there, and helps them in bringing proletarian politics to the fore and humbly receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, so as to reap a bumper harvest in their thinking, labor and work.

Since May last year, large groups of cadres in Peking municipality, warmly responding to Chairman Mao's great call, have gone up the mountains and down the countryside to settle down and take part in manual labor there.

The municipal revolutionary committee has three demands to make of these cadres: (1) They should make effort to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and to warmly propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought. (2) They should perseveringly participate in collective productive labor, humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and thoroughly transform their world outlook. (3) They should act as "advisers" and actively help the basic-level cadres do their work well.

Practice in the past year shows that combining the transformation of subjective world with the transformation of objective world of the sent-down cadres and combining the upbringing of cadres with the strengthening of the building of basic-level organization of political power in this way produces excellent results. Many of the sent-down cadres are growing up to be staunch fighters who can work competently at a high level and at a low level, serve as an "official" and as ordinary people, form one with the masses and are welcomed by them, and continue making revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The sent-down cadres have become a fresh force in grasping revolution and promoting production in the rural areas skirting Peking. This gives a great impetus to the deep-going development of the mass movement of the

living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and various tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the suburban areas, strengthens the dictatorship of the proletariat, and further consolidates the socialist position in the countryside.

## Diligently Studying and Enthusiastically Propagating Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." Obeying this teaching of Chairman Mao's, Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee tightly grasped the organization of the sent-down cadres to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way.

Before the sent-down cadres came to the villages, Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes attended by the sent-down cadres were set up in the municipality and its outskirts and in the neighboring hsien. After entering the villages, the sent-down cadres in many localities formed groups and tightly seized time for perseveringly studying Chairman Mao's works although they were busily engaged in manual labor and administrative work. Many groups set up systems requiring daily reading, setting one day aside for study during every ten days, and holding monthly meeting to exchange experience.

The broad masses of sent-down cadres got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to study Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the documents of the Party's "9th Congress." They were deeply educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants' boundlessly deep proletarian affection for great leader Chairman Mao and their revolutionary style of applying what they had learned from Chairman Mao's works. Taking the poor and lower-middle peasants as their example, they developed the revolutionary style of integrating theory with practice in study and studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. A big number of advanced groups and activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought emerged from among them in the past year.

The broad masses of sent-down cadres were also enthusiastic in propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. At present, in many communes and brigades where there are sent-down cadres, Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types are being run with ever better results and the revolutionary mass criticism is developing in still greater breadth and greater depth. The wired broadcast networks, blackboard posters, broadcasting stations, newspaper-reading groups, and Mao Tse-tung's thought spare-time literary and art propaganda teams in various communes and brigades are being run ever more vividly. This gives an impetus to the spectacular development of the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the countryside.

## Perseveringly Participating in Collective Productive Labor, Humbly Receiving Re-education from Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor," Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee takes the organization of sent-down cadres to take part in collective productive labor as a task of great importance, so that these cadres will continuously remold their thinking in the course of participating in collective productive labor and become real proletarian revolutionary fighters who serve both as "officials" and as ordinary people and can work competently at either the higher level or at the lower levels.

In view of the living ideas of different kinds among the sent-down cadres, the leading departments regularly organized them to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's policy on cadre participation in collective productive labor, to sharply criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "theory of joining the Party to be an official," "theory of punishment by labor" and "theory of getting a veneer of gold through labor," thereby making the broad masses of sent-down cadres learn deeply the great significance the persevering participation in collective productive labor had in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the prevention of revisionism, and making them realize that only through labor could they form one with the masses and quicken the pace of revolutionization of their thinking.

The sent-down cadres shed their airs of aloofness, willingly act as pupils of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and take all opportunities to perseveringly participate in collective productive labor.

An old cadre who came of a poor-peasant family put on "airs of an official" because he had long been separated from manual labor. After being sent down to settle in Ch'engkuan commune, Fengshan hsien, he again took with him the kind of dung basket which he had carried during his boyhood, and went every day to pick dung. In the course of labor, his mental outlook went through a tremendous change and he cemented his relationship with the poor and lower-middle peasants. He was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Under his leadership, the sent-down cadres made it a common practice to take a basket and go everywhere to pick dung.

A young technical cadre formerly was bent on establishing himself as a specialist. After he was sent down to do manual labor, the poor and lower-middle peasants helped him break with the bourgeois ideas of personal fame and gain. After that, he diligently studied the "three constantly read articles," transformed his world outlook and established his will to make revolution in the countryside. He got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to make scientific experiments, playing an active part in agricultural production.

The sent-down cadres are deeply impressed by the poor and lower-middle peasants' revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in doing farm work for the revolutionary cause. They learn things from the poor and lower-middle peasants and fight shoulder to shoulder with them. Tempered in labor, the broad masses of sent-down cadres are flaming with the vigor and vitality of continuing revolution.

## Acting as "Adviser" and Actively Helping Basic-Level Cadres Do Their Work Well

Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee pays attention to teaching the sent-down cadres to gain a correct understanding of the relationship between participating in labor and doing their official work well, and helps them overcome the tendency of confining their scope to manual labor and neglecting administrative work and the tendency of separating themselves from labor and floating at the surface to issue commands. To bring the sent-down cadres into full play, the municipal revolutionary committee rules that sent-down cadres may send their representatives to attend the meetings of leading groups of production brigades. The hsien (administrative district) and commune revolutionary committees also transmit regularly to the sent-down cadres instructions given by the higher authorities, creating conditions for the sent-down cadres to act as "advisers."

While participating in collective productive labor, the broad masses of sent-down cadres make investigations and actively help the production team cadres find ideas and methods of carrying out revolution and production well. In the past year, they helped the cadres of rural communes and brigade do a great deal of work and played a tremendous role themselves in carrying out various fighting tasks put forward at the Party's "9th Congress."

Some Party members and cadres who have come to settle in Chait'ang commune in the remote mountain area of Ment'oukou, impose stern demands on themselves in line with the provisions laid down in the new Party Constitution. While perseveringly participating in collective productive labor, they actively and enthusiastically help the local Party organizations set up Party consolidation and Party building study classes and get together with the cadres and Party members of the commune and brigades to study Chairman Mao's idea of Party building and the new Party Constitution and to sharply criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building, thereby effectively heightening the consciousness of the Party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and in continuing revolution.

Many medical workers who have been sent down to participate in labor make use of their spare time to give the poor and lower-middle peasants medical treatment, to launch patriotic health movements and to bring up barefooted doctors for the production teams.

Some technical cadres help the communes and brigades draw production plans and get together with the old peasants, cadres and educated youths to carry out scientific experiments, popularizing scientific and technical knowledge on a big scale.

Over the past year, the broad masses of cadres sent down from Peking municipality to participate in manual labor in the vast countryside have studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living way, enthusiastically propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought, perseveringly participated in collective productive labor, humbly accepted re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and actively helped the basic-level cadres do their work well. They have scored enormous results in this concern. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants rejoice to see this. They say happily: "We welcome such cadres most deeply."

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LOCAL INDUSTRIES

## Chinese Provinces Produce Trucks by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1970)

the workers of shansi, honan, hupeh and fukien provinces have successfully manufactured a variety of trucks of their own design in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's great strategic principle: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they have thus made a new contribution to the country's socialist construction.

the workers of the shansi motor vehicle repair plant gave full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm during the great proletarian cultural revolution and produced 2.5-ton "hungwei" (red guard) trucks which are useful in hilly areas. they recently followed this up with 4.5-ton "pinghsingkuan" trucks. these trucks are a great help to the province's industry and agriculture.

the workers of the plant trial-produced a few types of trucks in 1958. they drew inspiration from the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao and dared to think and act with revolutionary spirit. but this new socialist phenomenon was suppressed by the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the revolutionary workers denounced this line sharply during the great proletarian cultural revolution and resolved to produce trucks suitable for hilly areas. a "three-in-one" force was formed, with veteran workers as the backbone and including revolutionary leading cadres and technicians. they pooled the wisdom of the masses, used simple equipment and indigenous devices and worked day and night to produce "hungwei" trucks. to meet the needs of expanding industry and agriculture, the workers advanced a plan for producing 4.5-ton trucks. led by the revolutionary committees at all levels, they relied on their collective wisdom and efforts to overcome the difficulties they encountered and successfully produced the first batch of 4.5-ton "pinghsingkuan" trucks.

the workers of the chengchow motor vehicle plant in honan province, central china, successfully designed and trial-produced "chengchow 103" trucks by relying on their own efforts.

with revolutionary aspirations to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland, the workers of the plant last december started to produce trucks. the workers made painstaking and ingenious efforts to create technical innovations, surmounted many difficulties and improved technological processes, thus raising work efficiency remarkably. all the factories concerned in the city displayed the spirit of socialist coordination and enthusiastically made parts for the chengchow motor vehicle plant, so that serial-production could start on time.

the first batch of "wuhan" brand trucks designed and manufactured by the workers of wuhan in hupeh province, central china, are already on the highways of the country.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, liu shao-chi and his agents in hubeh province did all they could to push their counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, including the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and hampered the development of the local motor vehicle industry. the productive capacity of the industry, which had a weak base, was at a standstill for a long time.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers of wuhan firmly carried out chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle. in the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day, seizing the hour, they began a mass campaign for making trucks. the workers pooled their efforts and in a little over three months successfully trial-produced the engines and many other important parts for trucks, and serial-production of the "wuhan" trucks began.

holding high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, and displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, the workers of fukien province, east china, have designed and are producing serially "fukien 130" 2.5-ton trucks suitable for mountain areas of the province. this is another great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought into full play the fukien workers' enthusiasm for the socialist revolution and socialist construction. they were determined to produce trucks by their own efforts to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

under the leadership of the provincial revolutionary committee, more than 60 factories and handicrafts co-operatives made joint efforts to produce trucks. following chairman mao's teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts", the workers devised methods, drew the blueprints, acquired new experience and made the equipment necessary for production. this made up for the lack of blueprints, experience and equipment and other difficulties they had.

## WATER CONSERVANCY

### Big Water Conservancy Project on China's Huaipei Plain Completed

**(NCNA-English Hofei, May 20, 1970)**

a big water conservancy project on china's huaipei plain, north of the huai river, was recently completed, having been built under the inspiration of chairman mao's great call "the huai river must be harnessed". this project started during the great proletarian cultural revolution required that the new qien river be excavated and the to river dredged. the 250-kilometre-long canal passes through honan, anhwei and kiangsu provinces and is longer and wider than either suez or panama canal. the earthwork, if laid one metre high and one metre wide, would circle the equator 2.5 times. the accomplishment of the project is a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and another fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the new channel for the pien river and dredging of the to river were vital for putting an end to the calamities brought by the huai river. the huaipei plain slopes from west to east. because the two main outlets -- the to and sui rivers -- had a small rate of flow, the eastern part of the plain was often flooded. the to and sui rivers now have wider channels to drain the flow and the discharge of the huai river will also be reduced, thus freeing one million hectares of arable land in 14 counties and cities north of the huai river in honan, anhwei and kiangsu from the menace of flood and waterlogging. the to river benefited even in the course of construction, and in spite of unusually high water there was no flood in the spring of 1969. grain output was 20 to 30 per cent over that of normal years. this canal also provides facilities for irrigation and inland navigation. it will promote agricultural and industrial production and hasten the transformation of the huaipei plain.

our great leader chairman mao pointed out: "the masses have boundless creative power." this project demonstrates the boundless creative power of the brave, industrious and intelligent people of the huaipei plain, armed with mao tsetung thought, in remaking nature.

the huaipei plain suffered recurring floods before liberation because the rulers did nothing about water control. the situation went from bad to worse during the war of resistance against japanese invasion. when the japanese imperialist invaders drove into honan province, the chiang kai-shek gangster troops beat a hasty retreat. to save their skin, they breached the southern dyke along the yellow river ignoring the incalculable loss of the human life and property. an after-effect of the disaster was that the silt-laden yellow river flood water poured into the huai river, causing heavy silting of the river and its tributary the to river. the wide huaipei plain as a result suffered a big flood after heavy rain, a minor flood after light rain and drought when rain was scanty.

in response to chairman mao's call after liberation "the huai river must be harnessed", the people made all-out efforts to harness the river and scored great success. nevertheless, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents frantically pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they hampered implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, undermined the achievements in water control and split the people's unity. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of the huaipei plain, cherishing the proletarian feelings of infinite loyalty to chairman mao, launched a vigorous campaign for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and ran various types of mao tsetung thought study classes. this promoted the revolutionization of their thinking and spurred their revolutionary enthusiasm to bring the huai river under permanent control and transform nature. using mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and put forward a plan to build a canal, known as the new pien river, and harness the to river. in november 1966, the people of huaipei sent 450,000 builders to work on the project. after several winters and springs of hard work, the to river was widened, the canal built, and the two were linked to form a large waterway stretching across the three provinces of honan, anhwei and kiangsu. the to river, which was formerly 50 metres wide at the bottom and some four metres deep, has been widened to 70 metres and deepened to over 5 metres. the canal is 135.8 kilometres long, 90 to 115 metres wide at the bottom, and in general four to five metres deep. catching the water of the to

and sui rivers in sunsien county, anhwei province, it flows on through the counties of lingpi, szunsien and szuhung and empties into hungtse lake.

throughout the building of the water conservancy project, the people of the three provinces acted resolutely according to chairman mao's instructions, fostered the viewpoint of considering the whole situation, helped one another and co-ordinated their efforts, so that they set a shining example of unity to tame the river. the area of the sunsien county, in anhwei province, lies along the middle reaches of the to river, and the river needed to be dredged. but the masses wanted to solve the problem of draining the flood first in the shangchiu area in the neighbouring honan province along the upper reaches of the river, and organized 300,000 builders to dig the new pien river, and went to szuhung area of kiangsu province to work. the people in the shangchiu area of honan province knew that work in anhwei province would be very heavy so, in the winter of 1968, they sent one hundred thousand people there to help. the people in szuhung in kiangsu province paid great attention to the whole situation, willingly gave up their cultivated land, moved their villages for the project, and helped the new pien river project with manpower and materials. they faced an unusual spring high-water season in 1969 and the flood affected the project. the shangchiu people in honan province put up dykes on the river, and they accepted many difficulties to prevent the flood from rushing down stream. this ensured smooth work by the 300,000 builders. this communist style and the spirit of socialist co-ordination ensured the success of the project.

a contingent of new-type water conservancy technicians of "three-in-one" combination comprised of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary technical personnel have come into being in the course of the construction. guided by mao tsetung thought, the contingent constantly summed up the experience of the masses and gathered together their ideas, and did the work while learning, solving many technical problems. they built a huge inflated rubber dam up to the world's advanced level, and designed and constructed a large underground culvert.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

## Cambodian National Liberation Army Scores New Victories

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 21, 1970)

the cambodian national liberation army has scored fresh victories in a string of attacks on the enemy in various places by employing flexible strategy and tactics, according to v.n.a. quoting a report of the information bureau of the national united front of kampuchea.

the national liberation army in kompong cham province, with the coordination of the people, attacked and captured the towns of suong and tonle bet east of the mekong river on may 12, killing or wounding many enemy troops. under the fierce attacks of the national liberation army, the enemy's fifth infantry brigade stationed in that area completely disintegrated.

earlier, the national liberation army completely wiped out a detachment of more than 100 enemy troops near suong on may 10. on may 7, it attacked piem chi leang town, northeast of kompong cham city, annihilated the entire enemy garrison, and rescued many compatriots imprisoned by the enemy.

in memot area, the national liberation army on may 8 and 12 attacked the invading u.s.-south vietnamese puppet troops, inflicting more than 100 casualties on them, destroying 48 enemy tanks and armoured cars, and shooting down 6 enemy aircraft.

in kratie, mondolkiri and takeo provinces, the national liberation army, together with the people, encircled and attacked the enemy troops between may 7 and 12.

at the same time, they propagated the political programme and policy of the national united front of kampuchea among the officers and men of the enemy forces, calling on them to stand on the side of the people and oppose the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique. as a result, six enemy infantry battalions crossed over to the national liberation army, bringing their weapons with them.

many soldiers have written to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, to accuse the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique of the crimes it committed. they also pledged to fight side by side with the people against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and liberate their motherland.

MALAYSIA

## "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Supports Indo-Chinese People's War Against US Aggression, for National Salvation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio yesterday broadcast a commentary entitled: "the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly be victorious exclamation u.s. imperialism will certainly be defeated exclamation" it resolutely supports the war of the three indo-chinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the commentary said: the new acts of war adventure of u.s. imperialism in flagrantly dispatching troops to invade cambodia and expanding its aggressive war to the whole of indo-china have thoroughly laid bare the peace fraud of the nixon government and proved once again that u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the world people.

the commentary pointed out that in engineering the coup d'etat of the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and in dispatching troops to invade cambodia, u.s. imperialism has taken a war step that it had planned for a long time with a view to turning cambodia into a u.s. colony and war base and occupying the whole of indo-china. this is another heinous crime committed by u.s. imperialism against the indo-chinese peoples and a serious provocation against the asian people.

under the instigation of its u.s. imperialist master, the suharto fascist military regime of indonesia has ganged up with a number of other imperialist lackeys and puppets to hold a so-called "asian conference" in djakarta to discuss the cambodian question, thus flagrantly interfering in cambodia in a frenzied attempt to help extricate its master from his predicament and serve its master's sinister scheme of making "asians fight asians". the rahman-razak puppet clique and lee kuan yew puppet clique of malaya play the same vile and shameless role as the suharto clique in this conspiracy. the performances of these clowns once again show that they are loyal lackeys of u.s. imperialism, the commentary said.

the commentary pointed out: "the war adventure of u.s. imperialism in cambodia does not indicate its strength but rather its dilemma and unprecedented isolation. u.s. imperialism thought that by its invasion of cambodia it can save itself from defeat in viet nam, but the result is exactly the opposite. the great teacher chairman mao tsetung has wisely pointed out: 'u.s. imperialism has over-reached itself. wherever it commits aggression, it puts a new noose around its neck. it is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world.' this is precisely the situation of u.s. imperialism at present."

the criminal acts of u.s. imperialism have met with the heroic counter-attacks of the cambodian, laotian and vietnamese peoples and at the same time have prompted them to further close their ranks and to support one another. the march 23 5-point declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk and the summit conference of the four parties of the three indo-chinese countries held at the end of april embodied the correct orientation of the people of the three countries in holding aloft the radiant banner of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in persisting in

armed struggle, thus pushing the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to a new stage. this is an immense inspiration to the anti-imperialist cause of the asian, african and latin american peoples.

the commentary said that the revolutionary situation of the anti-u.s. struggle in indo-china is getting better and better. immediately after the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, announced on may 5 the formal establishment of the royal government of national union of cambodia. this is a new victory for the three indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. now, the cambodian national liberation army is badly battering the invading enemies and has scored tremendous victories.

the commentary said: the malayan people resolutely support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, warmly congratulate the formation of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and firmly support the three indo-chinese peoples to carry their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. we believe that with the 700 million chinese people as their powerful backing, the three indo-chinese peoples, so long as they remain united and persist in the correct orientation of armed struggle, they will surely be able to defeat the military aggression by u.s. imperialism, smash the political schemes it engineered through the medium of the united nations or international conferences of one kind or another, and achieve final victory in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

it said in conclusion: the cambodian, laotian and vietnamese peoples will certainly be victorious exclamation

u.s. imperialism and its lackeys will certainly be defeated exclamation

## CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

### Korean Ambassador Gives Banquet Marking Tenth Anniversary of Signing of Agreement between Korean and Chinese News Agencies

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1970)**

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here today celebrating the tenth anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the exchange of news between korean central news agency and hsinhua news agency.

present were leading members of journalistic and other organizations in peking including shih shao-hua, lu ying, chang tzu-ying, chen wen-chun, yuan lu-lin and lu wei-chao.

at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere, ambassador hyun joon keuk and shih shao-hua, leading member of hsinhua news agency, proposed toasts to the constant growth and consolidation of the militant friendship between the people of korea and china.

a korean feature film was shown after the banquet.

### Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Reception Marking 10th Anniversary of Agreement on Exchange of News between Hsinhua and KCNA

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 21, 1970)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a reception this evening warmly celebrating the tenth anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the exchange of news between the hsinhua news agency and the korean central news agency.

the reception was attended by director of the korean central news agency pak min soo and responsible members of other press units and departments concerned in pyongyang chung ha chun, kang ki sik, kim jung whan, choi duk myung, yoon seung kwan, chun myung soo and li kyoo eul.

ambassador li yun-chuan and comrade pak min soo spoke at the reception. both of them expressed the conviction that the militant friendship and solidarity cemented with blood between the chinese and korean peoples will be further consolidated and developed.

the whole reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

## CHINA AND RUMANIA

### Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Maurer, Chairman of Council of Ministers of Rumania, Expressing Solicitude with Rumania on Her Floods

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message on may 18 to comrade ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of rumania, expressing deep sympathy and solicitude with rumania on her recent serious floods. the message reads in full as follows:

comrade ion gheorghe maurer,

chairman of the council of ministers of the rumanian socialist republic:

having learnt that a number of areas in rumania have recently suffered from serious floods, i, in the name of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, extend to you, and through you, to the rumanian government and people and the inhabitants of the flood-stricken areas our deep sympathy and solicitude. we are convinced that the industrious and courageous rumanian people will certainly overcome the difficulties caused by this natural disaster.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china
may 18, 1970

## Red Cross Society of China Sends Message to Rumanian Red Cross Society Expressing Sympathy with Rumania on Her Floods

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1970)

the red cross society of china today sent a message to the red cross society of rumania expressing its solicitude with the victims of calamities caused by the recent serious floods in some areas of rumania and donating 500,000 yuan (rmb) to help the flood victims to overcome temporary difficulties caused by floods. the message reads in full as follows:

the red cross society of rumania

having learnt that some areas of rumania suffered from serious floods recently, the red cross society of china expresses heartfelt solicitude with the rumanian people in the flood-stricken areas. to express the profound feelings of the chinese people to the rumanian people, the red cross society of china donates 500,000 yuan (rmb) to help the flood victims overcome temporary difficulties caused by floods.

the red cross society of china
may 21, 1970

US

## Black and White American People Support, Encourage Each Other in Common Struggle against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1970)

the american people's just struggle against the nixon administration's fascist atrocities of murdering the black and white people is gaining momentum in the united states, according to reports reaching here.

the white and black people in the country are supporting and encouraging each other in the common struggle.

in perry, georgia, 300 black people began on may 19 a four-day march to atlanta, the state capital, to demonstrate against the nixon administration's fascist atrocities of murdering the black and white people. they were expected to arrive in atlanta on may 22 after a 193-km march. at the head of the long procession was a mule-drawn wagon and black-draped coffins. this was symbolic of the 12 black and white people who were killed between may 4 and 15 by the u.s. administration when heroically fighting against nixon's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia. the march won the sympathy and support of the broad masses along the way. when the procession reached fort valley on the evening of may 20, hundreds of black students at fort valley state college lined the main street there shouting slogans in support of the march. trying by every effort to obstruct the march, the reactionary georgia authorities alleged that this would aggravate the "scuffle" between the white and black people. a leader of the demonstration said, "this is not a scuffle between the whites and blacks. this is a struggle between the haves and the have-nots, the oppressors and the oppressed."

in order to protest against the nixon administration's murder of the american people 280 american universities and colleges were on strike on may 20.

the black students fully demonstrated their heroic, tenacious fighting spirit in the strike. to destroy the criminal evidence, the nixon administration even allowed a federal judge to order the dismantling of the bullet-riddled walls of a dormitory at jackson state college where the national guardsmen fired a barrage of shots at the students on may 15. the black students at the college angrily burnt copies of the order. black students at chicago city college occupied a campus building on may 20. black students at the university of toledo blocked class buildings in protest against the reactionary authorities' atrocities of killing the black students at jackson state college. they compelled the university president to announce a three-day mourning.

in the past two days, massive meetings were held by white students at michigan state university, florida memorial college and the university of alabama in protest against the nixon administration's fascist atrocities of slaughtering black students. white students at northern illinois university also staged a demonstration. to protest against the atrocities, students at the university of seattle occupied a campus building. students at bradley university in peoria damaged an office by fire bomb. more than 300 graduates walked out of the commencement exercises of the university of pennsylvania. strikes were held by white and black students at the university of washington, the university of minnesota, the university of cincinnati and the teachers college at columbia university in new york to mourn the two black students shot to death by the reactionary authorities at jackson state college. students at the union theological seminary in new york also mourned the white and black student victims. a number of high school students joined the protest against the murdering of black people by the nixon administration. 900 public schools in new york city have decided to stop classes on may 22 in memory of the eight black students and people slaughtered in augusta and jackson.

the nixon administration's fascist atrocities of slaughtering the white and black people have enabled the broad masses of the white and black people in the united states to see more clearly that the black and white working people share common interests and that the nixon administration is their common enemy. the revolutionary storm which has swept the entire united states in protest against the u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia is bound to further merge with the black people's struggle against violent repression and deal heavier blows to the u.s. ruling circles.

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* NATIONAL *
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## REMOLDING OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

### Teach Educated Youths To Remold Their World Outlook Voluntarily

by

Party branch of Hsiawantzu Production Brigade,
Heishan Hsien, Liaoning

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 24, 1970)

Educated youths sent down to a production brigade in Liaoning are taught to remold their world outlook by PLA support-agriculture personnel stationed in the brigade. By being taught stories of the suffering of the peasants in the old society and the heroic exploits of the PLA, the educated youths realize the importance of keeping power for the proletariat and resolve to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.--SCMP Ed.

While commemorating the 28th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," the Party branch of our production brigade and PLA support-agriculture personnel once more study this brilliant work and deeply realize that this splendid work is not only a great program for the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat, but also a sharp weapon with which intellectuals may remold their world outlook.

In the past, with the help of the support-agriculture personnel of a certain PLA unit, we organized educated youths sent down to the countryside to study and apply Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" in a living way and with specific problems in mind, consciously receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants in the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside, and earnestly remold their world outlook, so they might ceaselessly raise their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle of the lines.

Not long after the arrival of the educated youths in the countryside, we noticed that some of them were interested only in learning farm work and techniques from the poor and lower-middle peasants, but not in learning their stand, their feelings and their thoughts, or in remolding their own world outlook. In accordance with the teaching in the "Talks" that literary and art workers should "study Marxism and society," we decided to raise by beginning with class education, the consciousness of the educated youths of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and remolding of their world outlook.

The support-agriculture personnel of the PLA helped the Party branch first to organize the educated youths to carry out social investigation. Veteran Party members, veteran cadres and aged poor peasants were asked to tell the educated youths the sad story of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade in the old society, the story of their liberation in the new society, the story of the revolutionary martyrs who took part in the battle of interception at Heishan, and the heroic story of the veteran militiamen who supported the front. These vivid teaching materials for class education were then made into pictures and written into stories and plays, so the educated youths might regularly see them, talk about them and put them on the stage. Meanwhile, marks were placed at places where poor and lower-middle peasants used to suffer in the old society, such as the hired hands' shed, the well of blood and tears, the hanging tree, the field where hired hands were worked to death, and the stone steps that broke the leg of a hired hand, as well as places of the old battlefield where revolutionary martyrs sacrificed themselves and paths on which the heroes had walked. These places were used as classrooms for class education, and educated youths were regularly led there to hold study classes and criticism meetings.

Through such living education about classes and class struggle, the sent-down educated youths now really know what class and exploitation mean. They have deeply understood the suffering of the proletariat, the difficulty of seizure of power, the happiness given them by power, and their responsibility for keeping power. They have greatly deepened their proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao and increased their consciousness of receiving re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. They all indicate that they will resolutely listen to the words of Chairman Mao, humbly accept re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, and become successors to the revolutionary cause. Their consciousness of remolding their own world outlook has become increasingly stronger.

When Ku Yen, a university graduate, first came to the production team to do labor, he regularly wore a mask over his mouth and nose, because he was afraid that he might inhale the dust in the air. Watching the poor and lower-middle peasants work with mud and nightsoil, he told himself that they were completely ignorant of hygienic rules. Through class education, he repeatedly studied with this question in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "A comparison of reformed intellectuals with workers and peasants will show up the uncleanliness of the intellectuals. The cleanest people are workers and peasants. Although their hands may be blackened and their feet soiled with cow dung, they are nevertheless cleaner than bourgeois and petty bourgeois intellectuals."

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be resolved to undergo prolonged and even painful tempering," he took off his mask, mingled with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and picked the dirtiest and most tiring jobs to do. One day he scooped nightsoil from a cesspool together with other members of the commune. His face and clothes were bespattered with the dirty liquid, but he did not mind and went on working. The poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise: "Little Ku now behaves like a peasant."

As a result of their tempering in the three major revolutionary movements, the educated youths have made great progress. Many of them have been elected to the leadership squads of the production brigade or production teams, or have been appointed custodians, accountants, teachers in people-run schools, spare-time doctors, study instructors, literary and art propagandists, and agricultural experiment personnel. Now we have again organized the youths to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Only by being a pupil to the masses can one be their teacher," so as to enable them to realize that only by always being primary school pupils to the poor and lower-middle peasants and ceaselessly reforming themselves in struggle will they be able to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly and consciously continue to receive re-education and remold their world outlook in the course of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants.

After being elected as leader of a production team, Yen Hsi-lin, an educated youth, all the more consciously served as a primary school pupil to the poor and lower-middle peasants, studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living way, fought at the forefront in class struggle, and took the lead in doing production labor. During spring farming this year, a wound in his left hand festered and he could not sleep at night, but went to work as usual at daytime. His fellow commune members urged him to take a rest, but he said, "PLA comrades refused to retire from the firing line even when they were wounded during fighting in the past. What is my minor cut compared with their wounds?" The poor and lower-middle peasants were pleased at hearing this and said, "With such a successor holding power, we can set our mind at ease."

Rice seedlings grow strong when nurtured by rain. In the past more than one year the educated youths sent down to our brigade have grown strong under the nurturing of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and their spiritual aspect has

undergone profound changes. A large number of activists in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought have emerged, some of them have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party or the Communist Youth League. The youth settlement in the brigade has been elected an advanced collective of the province, municipality, and hsien in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

On this 28th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," the educated youths are highly excited in reviewing this splendid work and looking back at the course of fighting. They resolve to remember firmly Chairman Mao's teachings, settle down in the countryside for the rest of their life, and forever serve the poor and lower-middle peasants.

* * *

# We Must Grasp Class Struggle in the Realm of Ideology

## - Tungt'ai Hsien Revolutionary Committee steps up its ideological and political work on intellectual youths

by

Information Group of Tungt'ai Hsien Revolutionary Committee, Information Group of PLA Support-the-Left Units Stationed in Tungt'ai Hsien, and Tungt'ai Hsien Office for the Settlement of Personnel Going Up the Mountains and Down the Countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 14, 1970)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "We must grasp class struggle in the realm of ideology," the revolutionary committee of Tungt'ai hsien, Kiangsu Province energetically grasped its ideological and political work on the intellectual youths during the past year or so to help them study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants humbly. This effort has enabled all the 14,000-odd intellectual youths settled in this hsien to grow healthily in the storm of class struggle.

### Tit-for-Tat Struggle Against the Class Enemy

On one occasion when Lu Shih-ken, a member of the standing committee of the hsien revolutionary committee, went down to the countryside to work, he discovered that a class enemy in a production brigade was spreading feudal capitalist and revisionist poison among the intellectual youths and instigating them to return to cities so as to undermine the work of sending them up the mountains and down the countryside. Lu Shih-ken reported the situation to the hsien revolutionary committee.

After further investigations, responsible comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee realized that this was a new trend in class struggle at present and a manifestation of the attempt to seize the younger generation from the proletariat by the small handful of class enemy not resigned to the fate of defeat.

To deal with this situation the hsien revolutionary committee adopted certain effective measures:

First, forces were organized to penetrate deep into areas where class struggle was comparatively violent such as Hsüho, etc., to mobilize the masses to repudiate and struggle against those class enemies who spread feudal, capitalist and revisionist poison to undermine the work of sending the younger people up the mountains and down the countryside and hit them hard.

Second, meetings of representatives of active elements among the intellectual youths in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and meetings for the exchange of experience in the reception of re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants were held to establish advanced models. During the past year or so more than 1,200 active elements have emerged from the whole hsien, 12 of whom were selected as pace-setters. After the meetings they were organized to hold discussions in various parts of the hsien to introduce their advanced deeds in repelling corruption by bourgeois ideology. These activities obtained good results.

Third, revolutionary committees at various levels assigned full-time personnel to take charge of the grasping of ideological and political work for the intellectual youths and periodically analyze new trends in the class struggle. Whenever responsible comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee went down to work they always visited the intellectual youths and held heart-to-heart talks with them in an attempt to understand the state of their thinking. They regulated their livelihood as well as ideology.

## Developing Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation Penetratingly and Persistently

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Revolutionary war is a war of the masses. War can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying upon the masses," the Tungt'ai Hsien Revolutionary Committee mobilized the broad masses of intellectual youths to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly and persistently and wrote little commentaries to eliminate the influence and poison of the old ideas, old culture, old habits and old customs of the exploiting classes. All places in the hsien from towns to the countryside were turned into a battlefield for the repudiation of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "going to school to become bureaucrats," "going down the countryside to get a veneer of gold," and "labor is punishment."

Every group of intellectual youths operated special columns of mass criticism and repudiation and little commentaries to open fire against the counter-revolutionary revisionist black trash and bourgeois ideology. Such mass criticism and little commentaries deeply educated the broad masses of intellectual youths.

There was an intellectual youth who settled in Hunghua production brigade, Shentsao commune, who did not have a firm enough idea about taking root in the countryside and was thinking of working in the countryside for a few years and then returning to the city. Later, after being educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, he heightened his consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and made up his mind to make revolution in the countryside for the rest of his life. Last year the class enemy in the cities spread rumor, saying "there is a great flood in northern Kiangsu." His folks were worried and wrote to him urging him to return home. But he stood firm and persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production together with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The class enemy in T'outsao commune spread feudal, capitalist and revisionist poison among the intellectual youths through jokes and stories. Upon discovering this the CCP committee of the commune held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and organized the intellectual youths to study Chairman Mao's brilliant writings on literary work and repudiate "the four fellows" including Chou Yang. Such studies brightened the eyes of the intellectual youths.

Huang Te-lin, an intellectual youth resettled in Wuhsi, was the son of an old worker. As a result of poisoning by old novels since he was young, he had serious anarchist ideas and was called "Huang the disturber." In order to educate him better, the poor and lower-middle peasants wrote to his father inviting him to come over to hold a meeting to recall bitterness and think about sweetness. Upon hearing his bitter family history before the liberation and the history of class struggle Huang Te-lin cried and condemned the poisoning by Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang's black literary line. From then on he conscientiously studied and enthusiastically publicized Mao Tse-tung's thought, actively took part in collective manual labor, and became an active element in the hsien and commune in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The CCP committee of the hsien grasped this model and organized him to discuss and apply his experience throughout the hsien so as to educate still more youths.

The small handful of class enemies in Hsienchieh commune lured the intellectual youths to pay attention to eating and clothes and to pursue after the bourgeois way of life. So the CCP committee of the commune organized the intellectual youths to study Chairman Mao's great teaching "arduous struggle and practice economy" and develop little commentaries to repudiate bourgeois ideas such as "a cup of wine," "a cigarette," "a new suit" and "a hair cut," etc., to make the intellectual youths self-consciously cultivate good proletarian qualities and boycott the bourgeois way of life. Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Tungt'ai hsien also actively educated intellectual youths settling in communes to handle the question of marriage properly and persuaded them to marry late.

## Helping the Youths To Build a Great Wall Against Corruption

Tungt'ai Hsien Revolutionary Committee realized from practice that the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the realm of ideology was a protracted, complicated and acute one which could not be settled in one or two battles. Consequently ideological education of the intellectual youths must be grasped incessantly and regularly till the end to help the intellectual youths to build an ideological Great Wall of iron and steel to fight against corruption by bourgeois ideologies. The concrete methods adopted by them were:

1. Always giving the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought the first priority.

They regularly organized the intellectual youths to study Chairman Mao's brilliant works such as "Orientation for the Youth Movement," "The May 4 Movement" and "The Three Constantly Read Articles" etc.; held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types; organized the intellectual youths to discuss their experience acquired in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, receive criticism from the poor and lower-middle peasants and humbly learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants about their profound proletarian feeling boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao.

2. Developing little commentaries activities extensively and mobilizing the intellectual youths to pick up this weapon of little commentaries to struggle against the bourgeoisie ideologically.

Groups of intellectual youths throughout the hsien extensively developed little commentaries activities on questions such as "Do we have nothing more to do with the repudiation of 'the four fellows'?", "repudiate the idea of to each his favorite clothes" and "are we to kill time or are we to fight?" etc. These activities achieved good results.

There was an intellectual youth resettled in Fuan production brigade who loved to read poisonous novels and the masses warned him to be careful about becoming poisoned. He said: "This is just killing time, it does not matter."

Upon discovering this, Meng Ch'ing-shan, secretary of the CCP branch, organized the intellectual youths to develop little commentaries activities on the question of "are we to kill time or are we to fight?" Everybody used Mao Tse-tung's thought to dig out the dirty stuff from deep in the soul, repudiated poisonous novels and self-consciously eliminated the poisonous elements. They also used little commentaries to extol good people and good deeds.

3. Helping the intellectual youths in their living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and organizing them to develop spare-time cultural activities properly.

In the past the small handful of class enemies in Ssutsao commune always disseminated poison in a big way during the summer season when the people went outdoors to cool themselves off. So the CCP committee of the commune organized the intellectual youths to extol Chairman Mao, perform cultural program, set up propaganda platforms, hold story-telling meetings, learn to sing revolutionary songs, and publicized Mao Tse-tung's thought in order to re-occupy cultural positions. The revolutionary committee of Tungt'ai hsien promptly summed up and popularized their experience. Now intellectual youth groups throughout the hsien have become advance positions for the publicizing of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the countryside and the broad masses of intellectual youths have become red sentinels of the defense of Chairman Mao's literary line in the countryside.

4. Developing movements of "four-good" intellectual youth groups and "five-good" new peasants.

While working in Anfeng commune, the responsible personnel of the political section of the hsien revolutionary committee discovered that Chiuch'iao production brigade was developing movements of "four-good" intellectual youth groups and "five-good" new peasants to raise the re-education of intellectual youths to a new level. The hsien revolutionary committee immediately approved of it and began popularizing Chiuch'iao production brigade's experience throughout the hsien and organized the intellectual youths to learn from the PLA and study the experience of the six factories and two schools in Peking. This greatly promoted the ideological revolutionization of the intellectual youths.

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REMOLDING WORLD OUTLOOK

## Remold World Outlook

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1970)

-- in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the publication of "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art"

editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily"

in the first red may of the great 70s, the masses of communist party members and revolutionary people, tempered in struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution, are commemorating with revolutionary pride the 28th anniversary of the publication of our great leader chairman mao's brilliant work "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

"talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", born in the fierce struggle between the two lines 28 years ago, is an epoch-making marxist-leninist document. it is not only the most comprehensive and masterly generalization of the marxist-leninist concept of literature and art, a great programme for the proletarian ideological-cultural revolutionary movement, but also a political manifesto for transforming the world in the image of the proletarian vanguard and a beacon guiding all communists and revolutionaries in achieving their ideological revolutionization.

today, under the guidance of the brilliant thinking of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, as masters of the country, have mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in all spheres of the superstructure. the model revolutionary theatrical works -- splendid achievements in implementing chairman mao's proletarian line in literature and art -- have been constantly consolidated and perfected in struggle and have been warmly received by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. a proletarian revolutionary movement in literature and art, with the model revolutionary theatrical works as the hallmark, is forging ahead. the exemplary experience of the "six factories and two universities" in carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, which is a vivid embodiment of chairman mao's various proletarian policies, is blossoming and bearing fruit everywhere in the country. the movement of the revolutionary mass criticism is developing in depth. the masses of communists and revolutionaries are marching forward in giant strides along the road of ideological revolutionization.

the history of the revolution over the past 28 years proves that this marxist-leninist work of genius is a powerful weapon for the revolutionary people to transform both the objective and the subjective world.

today, as we commemorate the publication of "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", we should study this work earnestly and strive to remould our own subjective world along the road charted by this brilliant work, in the course of carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously, accomplishing all the fighting tasks put forward by the ninth party congress and deepening the great proletarian cultural revolution.

all communists and revolutionaries are transformers of the objective world, fighters who unite with the masses of the people and lead them in overthrowing the old world and building the new. we are now engaged in the great cause of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. this is an unprecedentedly extensive and profound struggle for transforming the objective world. in order to wage this struggle successfully and lead it to victory, we must remould our own subjective world. the "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" points out penetratingly: "(boldface begins) without such remoulding, they can do nothing well and will be misfits. (boldface ends)"

chairman mao teaches us: "(boldface begins) this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle. (boldface ends)" this question of "for whom" is also the fundamental question of world outlook. for the workers, peasants and soldiers or for the exploiting classes; for the broad masses of the people or for the individual -- this is the dividing line distinguishing the proletarian world outlook from the bourgeois world outlook. the questions of class stand, attitude and feelings repeatedly emphasized in "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", are all questions of world outlook.

to remould one's world outlook one must arm oneself with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, destroy the bourgeois world outlook and foster the proletarian world outlook, and shift one's stand to the side of the proletariat.

to communist party members and the revolutionaries who desire to join the party, the question of remoulding one's world outlook means solving the question of joining the party ideologically.

in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" chairman mao points out sharply: "(boldface begins) there are many party members who have joined the communist party organizationally but have not yet joined the party wholly or at all ideologically. (boldface ends)"

those who have not yet joined the party ideologically still carry a great deal of the muck of the exploiting classes in their heads such as the "me first" mentality, seeking fame and position, bourgeois factionalism, asserting "independence", self-commendation, mutual laudation, contempt for physical labour and aloofness from the masses. all these are manifestations of the bourgeois world outlook.

members of the communist party are vanguard fighters of the proletariat. they must join the party not only organizationally but also ideologically. every communist must remould his own ideology in the storms of class struggle to firmly establish a proletarian world outlook and thoroughly discard the bourgeois world outlook. only by so doing can he be a communist worthy of the name and can he play the role of a vanguard fighter in the cause of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

how should all communists and revolutionaries remould their world outlook? the "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" has pointed out to us the fundamental way for remoulding our world outlook, that is, to study marxism and integrate ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is the most powerful weapon for remoulding our world outlook. this weapon is characterized by its class nature and its practicality.

only by studying and applying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a living way in the process of going into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers and plunging into the practical struggles can we truly grasp the weapon.

(boldface begins) there is no construction without destruction (boldface ends). in order to foster the proletarian world outlook in our minds, we must, with chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" as a weapon, conduct sustained and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism, fight self, criticize revisionism, criticize the bourgeois world outlook in all its manifestations and thoroughly eliminate the remaining poisonous influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. such criticism should be closely linked with the practice of the current revolutionary struggle.

in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", chairman mao calls on the revolutionary literary and art workers: "(boldface begins) they must for a long period of time unreservedly and whole-heartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers (boldface ends)". communists and revolutionaries working on other fronts should also act in accordance with this great call. at present, the masses of revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals are taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers by settling in the countryside as commune members, entering "may 7" cadre schools, going down regularly to factories and villages to take part in physical labour or working in selected basic units to get experience to guide over-all work, and by other ways. whatever way we take, we must examine ourselves in the light of this call of chairman mao's: are we prepared to do this for a long period of time or just for a short spell? are we doing this unreservedly or otherwise? are we doing this whole-heartedly, half-heartedly or hesitantly? we must be resolute, put down airs, do away with bureaucratic, apathetic, arrogant and finicky airs, go into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers, throw ourselves into the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, persist in taking part in productive labour, (boldface begins) criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie (boldface ends) and remould our world outlook. we must be modest pupils and accept re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers and, through a long and even painful process of tempering, completely shift our stand to the side of the proletariat. communist party members among the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and the people's liberation army must also maintain close ties with the masses, take an active part in revolutionary struggle and productive labour, study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way in the course of struggle and constantly remould their world outlook.

chairman mao teaches us: "(boldface begins) the proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie. in this respect, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled. (boldface ends)" in the final analysis, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a struggle between transforming the world according to the proletarian world outlook and transforming it according to the bourgeois world outlook. the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi represented the attempt to transform our party and state according to the bourgeois world outlook. the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao has shattered liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

however, the struggle between the proletarian and the bourgeois world outlooks will last for a long time. in order to transform the party and the world in the image of the proletarian vanguard, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent the restoration of capitalism, win still greater victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and carry this revolution through to the end, all communists and revolutionaries must enhance their initiative in remoulding their own world outlook, resolutely integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, (boldface begins) launch a struggle of proletarian ideology against non-proletarian ideology (boldface ends) and remould their world outlook completely.

## ANTI-US RALLIES

### Changsha Rally Supports Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

**(NCNA-English Changsha, May 22, 1970)**

three hundred thousand armymen and civilians in changsha, capital of hunan province, rallied respectively in tungfeng square and the hunan university square yesterday in firm support of the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. they pledged to resolutely support the struggle of the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of the world against u.s. imperialism.

the armymen and civilians, full of revolutionary vigour, converged from all corners on the squares, holding aloft red banners and carrying huge portraits of chairman mao. they shouted over and over again: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

pu chan-ya, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, read out chairman mao's solemn statement at the rally. speeches were delivered by hua kuo-feng, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; yang ta-yi, commander of the p.l.a. provincial command and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; wan ta, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and liu shan-fu, leading member of the p.l.a. units stationed in the province and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

hua kuo-feng said: "chairman mao's solemn statement fully expresses the 700 million chinese people's firm determination to support the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. we 38 million hunan people most resolutely support chairman mao's statement. we must deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation

to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. we'll support the revolutionary struggle of the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the world against u.s. imperialism by achieving even greater successes in our socialist revolution and socialist construction."

yang ta-yi said: "chairman mao's solemn statement is a powerful weapon for the people of the world in their fight and once again points out the orientation for their struggle. we p.l.a. commanders and fighters armed with mao tsetung thought resolutely respond to chairman mao's great fighting call and give their determined support to the people of the world in the revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. we will raise our vigilance a hundredfold and get prepared at all times to wipe out enemy intruders."

tang chung-fu, hsu hsin-pao, kan ten-kuei and wang chan-tsung also spoke at the rallies respectively representing workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and red guards.

present on the occasion were also other leading members of the provincial, municipal revolutionary committees and the p.l.a. provincial command, the p.l.a. units stationed in the province, including chang li-hsien, li chen-chun and ching lin.

vietnamese, albanian and algerian comrades, friends and trainees now in hunan also attended the rallies.

the local responsible members joined the armymen and civilians in a mammoth demonstration following the rally.

## Nanking Rally in Support of Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

**(NCNA-English Nanking, May 22, 1970)**

imbued with the revolutionary spirit of militant unity, 200,000 armymen and civilians in nanking, kiangsu province, held a rally and demonstration yesterday to express resolute support for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. they indignantly denounced u.s. imperialism for its towering crimes of aggression against cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in indo-china.

holding aloft huge portraits of our great leader chairman mao, and placards and red flags and singing revolutionary songs, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, red guards, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals converged on the people's square for a rally. the square resounded with the shouting of slogans: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" "long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "long live the communist party of china exclamation"

"long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation
a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. he said: "it is at a time when a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is emerging throughout the world that our great leader chairman mao has issued his solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. the statement is a bright beacon guiding the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. it is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing u.s. imperialism. it has dealt a heavy blow to the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs, and tremendously inspired the revolutionary people the world over in their struggle against u.s. imperialism."

hsu shih-yu added, "the revolutionary mass movement is surging throughout the world and the situation is excellent. chairman mao's great teaching 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' is giving tremendous inspiration to the asian, african and latin american peoples in their revolutionary armed struggles and adding momentum to the ever-rising tide of the national liberation movement. u.s. imperialism is riddled with contradictions and beset with difficulties at home and abroad. its days are getting tougher and tougher.

"we in kiangsu, both armymen and civilians, will firmly adhere to chairman mao's great strategic principles: 'heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland' and 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people'. we will make further efforts to arm ourselves with chairman mao's great thinking on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, conscientiously study chairman mao's solemn statement, enhance our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, deepen the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and vigorously grasp revolution and promote production as concrete actions to support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys."

yin fu-yuan, representative of the p.l.a. units stationed in nanking, hu pao-ling, representative of workers, yu fu-chen, representative of poor and lower-middle peasants, and tseng pang-yuan, representative of revolutionary intellectuals and red guards also spoke at the rally. they unanimously pledged to respond to chairman mao's great call, provide a powerful backing for the people of the three indo-chinese countries and firmly support the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

also present at the rally were leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. nanking units and the p.l.a. provincial command including tu ping, chou kuan-wu, chien chun, wang liu-sheng, hsiao yung-yin, chung fa-sheng, hsien sheng-kun, wang chan, kuo chin-lin, yu ying-lung, chou chien-ping, liu huan, li pin-cheng, wang chien-ching, wang yi-hsun, hou hung-chun, tseng wan-piao, liu chi-chang, yang kuang-li, wu ta-sheng and peng chung.

the rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration.

## 400,000 Armymen and Civilians in Kwangchow Hold Rally and Demonstrate in Rain, Firmly Standing for Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement Supporting Struggle of World's People against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 22, 1970)

in kwangchow city at the forefront of anti-imperialist struggle, four hundred thousand armymen and civilians gathered and demonstrated in the rain on may 21 to express their firm support for the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. they pledged to provide a powerful backing for the people of the three indo-chinese countries and unite even more closely with the revolutionary people throughout the world in a resolute struggle to thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, who have a glorious anti-imperialist tradition, and the masses of intellectuals and party and government functionaries thronged the streets despite a heavy rain. they shouted: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

the mass rally was held at the yuehhsiushan stadium. leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. units stationed in kwangchow and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee including liu hsing-yuan, ting sheng, kung shih-chuan, wang shou-tao, huang jung-hai and chiao lin-yi attended. foreign guests from albania, viet nam, korea, japan and other countries who are visiting kwangchow also attended.

the rally began amid the powerful strains of "the east is red". shan yin-chang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, read out the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. kung shih-chuan, first vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. he said: "chairman mao in his solemn statement has most penetratingly analysed the revolutionary situation in the world today. like a bright beacon, the statement has lit up the course for the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles. it is a great fighting call urging the people throughout the world to unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. it has tremendously heightened the morale of the people of the world and deflated the arrogance of u.s. imperialism. we must conscientiously study this solemn statement by chairman mao and have a deep understanding of its great significance, so as to see the reactionary nature of u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys even more clearly. we firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world."

ting sheng, commander of the p.l.a. units stationed in kwangchow, also addressed the rally. he pointed out: "u.s. imperialism is riding roughshod everywhere, grooming and backing reactionary forces, suppressing revolutionary people and continuously launching wars of aggression. it has committed every evil. recently, it treacherously engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the rightist lon nol-sirik matak clique, brazenly dispatched its troops to invade cambodia and resumed the bombing of north viet nam, thus further expanding its war of aggression in indo-china. u.s. imperialism is not only frenziedly suppressing the revolutionary struggles of the people in other countries, it is also wildly suppressing and slaughtering the revolutionary people in the united states. acting resolutely on our great leader chairman mao's teachings, we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation we firmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples exclamation we extend our warm congratulations on the establishment of the national united front of kampuchea headed by cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the establishment of the royal government of national union of cambodia exclamation we resolutely oppose the pro-u.s. traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique exclamation we firmly support the american people in their revolutionary struggle against the nixon government exclamation it is our firm determination to carry out our great leader chairman mao's great strategic principles 'heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland' and 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people', to be fully prepared against wars of aggression and to unite with the people the world over to carry the great struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys through to the end exclamation"

speeches were also made by sun yi-wu, chung hsu-pen and liu fu-chuang on behalf of kwangchow workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and red guards respectively.

the rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration.

## Sian Mass Rally Warmly Supports Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

**(NCNA-English Sian, May 22, 1970)**

more than 400,000 revolutionary people in sian, capital of shensi province, northwest china, yesterday afternoon held a mammoth rally and demonstration firmly supporting our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement and the just struggle waged by the world's people to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

the meeting place was decked with red flags and filled with a militant atmosphere. the armymen and civilians shouted again and again: "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the american people in their revolutionary struggle against the nixon government exclamation" "we firmly support the people of korea, japan and other asian countries in their struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian people, the people of arabian gulf and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation" "we firmly support the asian, african and latin

american peoples in their struggle for liberation exclamation" "we firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of north america, europe and oceania exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation"

the rally began with the magnificent song of "the east is red". huang ching-yao, vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. shensi provincial command, read out the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement. then the rally was addressed by li jui-shan, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, ku feng-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. provincial command, chang pei-hsin, representative of sian workers, tien hsing-yun, representative of poor and lower-middle peasants, tien pao-hsi, representative of the p.l.a. units stationed in the province, and li shih-ying, representative of red guards.

in his speech, comrade li jui-shan said: "chairman mao's solemn statement has made a penetrating analysis of the revolutionary situation in the world today and pointed out the orientation for the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. it is a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs and a great inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. chairman mao's statement will certainly give tremendous impetus to the vigorous development of the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and hasten the destruction of u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

"we must bring about a high tide in studying and propagating chairman mao's statement throughout shensi province and further enhance our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of yenan, persevere in revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going way, do a still better job in fulfilling all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and take concrete actions to support the struggle waged by the people of the three indo-chinese countries and all revolutionary people of the world against u.s. imperialism."

ku feng-ming in his speech strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its heinous crimes of frantically invading cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in indo-china.

he said that persevering in unity and mutual support and in a protracted people's war, the people of the three indo-chinese countries would surely win complete victory over the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. the armymen and civilians of shensi province would act resolutely in response to the great leader chairman mao's call and unite and fight together with the people of the world to carry through to the end the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

among those present at the rally were leading members of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shensi provincial command and p.l.a. units stationed in shensi including ma hsi-sheng, wang feng-chin, sun fu-lin, yang meng-yun, yuan ke-fu, fang sheng-pu and sun chang-hsing.

a massive demonstration was staged after the rally.

## 300,000 Taiyuan Armymen and Civilians Meet and Demonstrate in Support of Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 22, 1970)

three hundred thousand armymen and civilians in taiyuan, capital of shansi province, north china, yesterday held a rally in firm support of our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

the revolutionary masses and the people's liberation army commanders and fighters converged on the meeting place, carrying huge portraits of the great leader chairman mao. they shouted at the top of their voices: "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamatin" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation" and other slogans. a revolutionary atmosphere of unity and militancy prevailed throughout the rally.

hsieh chen-hua, a principal responsible member of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. provincial command, spoke at the rally. he said that the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement expressed the common wish of the revolutionary people of the world and embodied the iron will of the chinese people and the people throughout the world to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. it dealt a telling blow at u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs and gave great encouragement to the three indo-chinese peoples and the revolutionary people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. he said: "in line with our great leader chairman mao's teachings, we armymen and civilians in shansi pledge to resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china. we warmly support the fighting spirit of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, in opposing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. we firmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples and the establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea."

he declared: "we will hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher, firmly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously and deepen the revolutionary mass criticism. we will exert still greater efforts to grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war. we will support with concrete actions the three indo-chinese peoples and the people of the world in their struggles against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

also present at the rally were: leading members of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee including han ying, hsu shou-heng and wang chih-ping; leading members of the taiyuan municipal revolutionary committee including li feng, li hsuen-min and hsu chun-shih; leading members of the p.l.a. provincial command including tsao hsi-kang, chang chao-yuan, yuan tao, chin yung-shou, li yu-ju; and leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in taiyuan including sung shuang-tai, yen tung-mao, ma hai-ting and lu chin.

hsieh yu-shan, representative of workers, yang chun-hsiang, representative of poor and lower-middle peasants, wang san-chi, representative of the p.l.a. units stationed in the province, and wang huan-hsin, representative of revolutionary intellectuals, spoke at the rally.

the rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration.

## Hangchow Rally Supports Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

**(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 22, 1970)**

over two hundred thousand armymen and civilians in hangchow, the capital of chekiang province, east china, held a rally and demonstration on the evening of may 20, voicing their resolute support to our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. they pledged to closely unite with the people of the world to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

right after our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement was announced, the armymen and civilians in the city, high in spirits and firm in determination, turned out on the streets and converged on the meeting place with huge portraits of our great leader chairman mao. they sang revolutionary songs and shouted "long live chairman mao exclamation" the demonstrators repeatedly shouted: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war exclamation" "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland exclamation be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders exclamation" the shouting of the slogans resounded throughout the city.

present at the rally were leading members of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee and the people's liberation army units stationed there including nan ping, chen li-yun, hsiung ying-tang, chou chien-jen, lai ko-ko, hsieh cheng-hao, wang tzu-ta and chang yung-sheng.

the rally began amid the powerful strains of the song "the east is red". chen li-yun, first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, read out our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement.

nan ping, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. he said that chairman mao's solemn statement fully expressed the strong will of the 700 million chinese people to resolutely support the struggle of the people of the world against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs, penetratingly exposed the inherent weakness of u.s. imperialism and once again pointed out the orientation for the revolutionary people of the world in their struggles. "we the armymen and civilians in chekiang province," he said, "must conscientiously study chairman mao's solemn statement. we must further heighten our consciousness of class struggle

and the struggle between the two lines and our consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we must grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war and carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously, so as to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. we'll render our support to the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the rest of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism by doing a good job in our work."

hsiung ying-tang, commander of the p.l.a. provincial command, spoke at the rally on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the three services stationed in chekiang. he declared: "chairman mao's solemn statement is a great fighting call inspiring the people of the world to defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. we must bear in mind chairman mao's great teaching 'heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland', be fully prepared against wars of aggression and firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the rest of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism."

representatives of hangchow workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary intellectuals also delivered speeches.

a mammoth demonstration was held after the rally. yesterday, more than 100,000 people turned out on the streets.

## Chengchow Rally Supports Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement Supporting Struggle of World's People against US Imperialism

**(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 22, 1970)**

two hundred and fifty thousand armymen and civilians in chengchow, capital of honan province, central china, held a rally and demonstration yesterday, most firmly and warmly supporting the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

tremendously inspired by chairman mao's solemn statement, they pledged themselves to win still greater victories on all fronts and take concrete actions to support the revolutionary struggle of the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

full of vigour and militancy, revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, revolutionary cadres and red guards converged on the meeting place yesterday afternoon. they shouted: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" and other slogans. this expressed their extreme indignation at the vicious u.s. imperialism and their strong determination to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

leading members of the honan provincial revolutionary committee, the honan provincial command of the people's liberation army and p.l.a. units stationed in the province liu chien-hsun, wang hsin, keng chi-chang and others attended the rally.

liu chien-hsun, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, read out chairman mao's solemn statement. wang hsin, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. he said: "chairman mao's solemn statement has expressed the firm will and determination of the 700 million chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over to fight against u.s. imperialism. the statement is a heavy blow to the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, and a tremendous inspiration to the world's revolutionary people in their anti-u.s. struggle. it is a great fighting call urging the revolutionary people the world over to unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. the 50 million armymen and civilians in honan province firmly support chairman mao's solemn statement and resolutely respond to chairman mao's great call. we are determined to carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously and grasp revolution and promote production as a concrete action to support most vigorously the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries in the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

other speakers at the rally included wang li-chih, a leading member of the chengchow municipal revolutionary committee, shen mao-kung, a representative of workers, liu tun, a representative of poor and lower-middle peasants, and yang kuo-hsiung, a representative of red guards and revolutionary intellectuals. in their speeches they unanimously declared that they would conscientiously study the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement, strive to acquire a profound understanding of it, see through the essence of u.s. imperialism as a paper tiger, clearly grasp the excellent situation in the class struggle at home and abroad, further enhance their consciousness of the class struggle, of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries in the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism by concrete actions in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

the mass rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration.

## Mammoth Rally and Demonstration in Southwest China City Resolutely Support Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement and Struggle of World People against US Imperialism

**(NCNA-English Kunming, May 22, 1970)**

inspite of a rainfall, two hundred thousand armymen and civilians in kunming, capital of the southwest china yunnan province, held a rally yesterday afternoon in resolute support of our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. they were determined to join the revolutionary people of the world in the struggle to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

the kunming people have been inspired by the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement. imbued with profound

proletarian internationalist feelings, workers, peasants, soldiers, red guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals converged on tungfanghung (the east is red) square in the centre of the city. carrying huge portraits of our great leader chairman mao and holding banners bearing revolutionary slogans, they shouted: "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" and other slogans.

tan fu-jen, chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. kunming units, read out at the rally our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. chou hsing, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and wang pi-cheng, the first deputy commander of p.l.a. kunming units, spoke at the rally. they shared the following view: our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement penetratingly analyses the current situation of the world revolutionary struggle and reveals the law of history that u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs are bound to be defeated and the people of the world are sure to win. we will unite even closer round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and closely follow chairman mao's great strategic plan. we will deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china with better and quicker results. we will carry out to the letter chairman mao's calls "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war". we will respond with concrete actions to our great leader chairman mao's call and contribute more to the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

peng kuei-ho, representative of workers, chilinwangtan, representative of poor and lower-middle peasants, li hsiao-yung, representative of the p.l.a. units stationed in the locality and huang chao-chi, representative of revolutionary intellectuals, also delivered speeches at the rally.

also present at the rally were leading members of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kunming units and the kunming municipal revolutionary committee. they were chen kang, liu ming-hui, li yi, hsu hsueh-hui, tuan pao-chen, cha yu-sheng, hsu chi-hsiao, tsai shun-li, lei chi-yun and liang chung-yu.

duong van trung, consul general and other members of the consulate general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kunming were present.

throughout the rally, the revolutionary people shouted: "we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

after the rally, the 200,000 armymen and civilians in kunming held a mammoth demonstration in the rain.

## Wuhan Rally of 400,000 People Firmly Support Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement and World People's Struggle against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 22, 1970)

in wuhan, a central china city with a glorious revolutionary tradition, four hundred thousand workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, red guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals held a grand mass rally and a mammoth demonstration yesterday, voicing their most resolute support to our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

full of revolutionary zeal, they pledged to unite still more closely with the people throughout the world to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

immediately after chairman mao's statement was announced on the evening of the 20th, several hundred thousand wuhan people turned out on the streets and held demonstrations.

a revolutionary atmosphere of unity and militancy prevailed over the city on may 21st. the armymen and civilians held a grand mass rally. they carried huge portraits of chairman mao, held high red banners and shouted revolutionary slogans.

tseng ssu-yu, commander of the p.l.a. wuhan units and chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, read out our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement at the rally. at the moment, stormy, prolonged cheers rang throughout the site. the masses repeatedly shouted: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggle for liberation exclamation" "we firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of north america, europe and oceania exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

liu feng, political commissar of the p.l.a. wuhan units and vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. he pointed out that chairman mao's solemn statement penetratingly analysed the current revolutionary situation of the world. it exposed the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism and revealed the law of history that u.s. imperialism is doomed and the people of the world are sure to win. in his statement, chairman mao issued the great militant call: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" this dealt a telling blow to u.s. imperialism and gave tremendous encouragement and support to the three indo-chinese peoples and the revolutionary people throughout the world. "chairman mao's solemn statement will surely push the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism to a new height and inspire the world's people to win still greater victories," he said.

liu feng said: "all armymen and civilians in our province must raise the revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and get prepared at all times to wipe out any enemy intruders. we must follow chairman mao's great strategic plan closely, carry out chairman mao's proletarian policies, deepen revolutionary mass criticism and do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation so as to further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. we must resolutely carry out chairman mao's great principle 'grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war'. we will support with concrete actions the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of the whole world in their just struggles against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

speeches were also delivered by hsu hung-ju, a veteran worker from the wuhan iron and steel complex; li kuang-yu, representative of wuhan's poor and lower-middle peasants; li tse-yu, deputy commander of the p.l.a. company to which the famous hero huang chi-kuang belonged when alive; and chen fu-sheng, a red guard of the wuhan university. they shared the following view: the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement says what is in the minds of the revolutionary people; we support it whole-heartedly and will act upon it to the letter; we will certainly achieve great success in grasping revolution and promoting production to support the revolutionary people of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism.

present at the rally were leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. wuhan units, the p.l.a. provincial command and the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee, including jao hsing-li, li hua-min, hsu kuo-fu, lin wei-hsien, chang yu-hua, hsin chun-chieh, chang hung, chu yeh-kuei and fang ming.

the rally ended amid the magnificent music of "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman". it was then followed by a mammoth demonstration.

## 150,000 People in Nanning Meet and Demonstrate in Support of Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

**(NCNA-English Nanning, May 22, 1970)**

one hundred and fifty thousand armymen and civilians in nanning, capital of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region bordering the democratic republic of viet nam, held a rally yesterday in their most resolute support of our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. they pledged to support the revolutionary struggles of the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of the world by concrete actions in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

an atmosphere of unity and militancy prevailed at the rally. workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, people's liberation army commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals of various nationalities, imbued with a militant spirit and revolutionary zeal, continuously shouted: "we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation"

"we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "warm congratulations on the establishment of the national united front of kampuchea headed by cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation warm congratulations on the establishment of the royal government of national union of cambodia exclamation we resolutely oppose the pro-u.s. traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

attending the rally were leading comrades of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, the kwangsi regional command of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. units stationed in nanning and the nanning municipal revolutionary committee. they included liu chung-kuei, chiao hung-kuang, wei shih-ching, lin fu-wen, liao wei-hsiung, lung chih-ming, yen ching-tang, tseng chun-sheng, han shih-fu and tung yi-fa.

also present were pham kim hung, consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, and the other members of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general, and other foreign guests in nanning.

liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command, spoke at the rally. he said: "chairman mao's solemn statement is a heavy blow at u.s. imperialism's crimes of aggression. it is a tremendous support and inspiration to the indo-chinese peoples and all revolutionary peoples of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. the people of the various nationalities in our region and the people of the three indo-chinese countries are close neighbours who have cemented a profound militant friendship in the struggle against their common enemy u.s. imperialism. we resolutely respond to our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement and are determined to unite even more closely with the indo-chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world to completely defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs exclamation with chairman mao's solemn statement as a powerful motive force, we will make still greater efforts to fulfil all the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress, deepen the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and revolutionary mass criticism and grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war so as to make still greater contributions to the world revolution."

yu szu-fu, representative of the p.l.a. units stationed in kwangsi, lu fei, representative of workers, yang liang-hsin, a representative of poor and lower-middle peasants, and mai tien-pei, representative of revolutionary intellectuals, spoke at the rally.

holding aloft red flags, the 150,000 armymen and civilians took part in a mammoth demonstration after the rally.

## Foochow Mass Rally Supports Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 23, 1970)

120,000 armymen and civilians in foochow, the capital of fukien province, held a mass rally on the afternoon of may 21 in "may 1" square to show their firm stand for our great leader chairman mao's statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" they voiced resolute support for the people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys.

red flags flew over the square and the people were in high spirits, shouting "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation"

the rally was attended by leading members of the fukien provincial revolutionary committee, foochow municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units on the fukien front including han hsien-chu, chou chih-ping, chu shao-ching, liao hai-kuang, chan hua-yu, yen cheng, tuan su-chuan, wu jui-shan, shih yi-chen, sheh chi-teh, lung fei-hu, yin ming-liang, lo ying-huai, cho hsiung, chu yao-hua, yeh sung, chuang chih-peng and ho meng-hsien.

han hsien-chu read out at the rally our great leader chairman mao's statement and delivered a speech. he said that the armymen and civilians on the fukien front firmly stand for the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement and are determined to follow chairman mao's great teachings, do every work well with fighting spirit and with concrete action resolutely support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys.

han hsien-chu said that by doing every evil thing u.s. imperialism has aroused the strong opposition of the revolutionary people throughout the world. the revolutionary struggles in various countries were now developing vigorously. more and more revolutionary people had grasped the great truth "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun". he called on all the armymen and civilians on the fukien front to study chairman mao's statement earnestly and further arm themselves with mao tsetung thought. he said: "we must further carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people', heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland and be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders and liberate china's sacred territory taiwan."

representative of the workers chiang li-yin, representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants lo chun-ti, p.l.a. representative nieh chuan-lin, representative of the militia lin yung-kuan and representative of the revolutionary intellectuals huang chao-fen also spoke at the rally. they all condemned the heinous crimes of u.s. imperialism in invading cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in indo-china. they pledged to answer chairman mao's great call

with new successes in both revolution and production by grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. they pledged to unite with the revolutionary people of the world and fight to defeat u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

braving rain the masses held a mighty demonstration after the meeting.

## 150,000 People in Nanchang Demonstrate in Support of Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Nanchang, May 23, 1970)

one hundred and fifty thousand armymen and civilians in nanchang, a heroic city with a glorious revolutionary tradition and capital of kiangsi province in east china, met and held a demonstration on the 21st to express resolute support for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, people's liberation army commanders and fighters, red guards and revolutionary intellectuals, carrying huge portraits of our great leader chairman mao and holding high red flags, converged on "august first" square. they shouted: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" slogans resounded everywhere and rose to the skies of this heroic city.

attending the rally were leading members of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee, provincial command of the p.l.a. and p.l.a. units stationed in kiangsi province cheng shih-ching, yang tung-liang, wen tao-hung, pai tung-tsai, huang hsien, liu yun, tu lieh and others.

cheng shih-ching, chairman of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. he said: "chairman mao's solemn statement is a great inspiration to the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and a telling blow to the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. it is like a bright beacon illuminating the road to victory for the world revolution and indicating the orientation of the struggle for the revolutionary people of the world. the sons and daughters of the chingkang mountains, with a glorious revolutionary tradition, most resolutely and warmly support chairman mao's statement."

cheng shih-ching declared that the armymen and civilians in kiangsi province are determined to broaden and deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, carry out chairman mao's great policy "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war", and by their actions complete all the tasks in support of the revolutionary struggles of the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the people of the rest of the world.

representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters and red guards spoke at the rally.

the rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration

## Lhasa Rally of 50,000 Armymen and Civilians Supports Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 23, 1970)

fifty thousand armymen and civilians gathered here on the 21st to voice their resolute stand for the great leader chairman mao's statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. they angrily denounced the heinous crime committed by u.s. imperialism in invading cambodia and expanding its aggressive war in indo-china.

early on the morning of the 21st, parading contingents of the revolutionary people of various nationalities, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, and militia, poured into the square of the working people's cultural palace in this city, capital of the tibet autonomous region. they carried huge portraits of our great leader chairman mao and streamers inscribed with the slogan: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" shouting of slogans "we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" rent the air. flying red flags, the square was filled with a revolutionary, militant atmosphere.

the mass rally was opened amid the magnificent strains of "the east is red". when the great leader chairman mao's statement was read out, there was prolonged stormy applause throughout the square.

comrade yang tung-sheng, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region, spoke at the rally. he said: "our great leader chairman mao has issued a solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism at a time when a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is emerging throughout the world. this is a tremendous support for the struggle of the people of the world against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. chairman mao's statement will certainly give further inspiration to the people all over the world to unite still more closely in their fight and win still greater victories in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

"we, the people of various nationalities in tibet, are determined to rally still more closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. we will hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, fulfil in an all-round way the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress, and make new contributions in supporting the struggle of the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the whole world against u.s. imperialism so as to respond to chairman mao's great call with concrete action."

in addressing the rally, cheng hsu-fan, responsible member of the p.l.a. units stationed in the lhasa area, said: "we must conscientiously study chairman mao's solemn statement and, keeping the whole world in view, do our own work well, build up tibet and make new contributions in defending the motherland and supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

other speakers included pasang, vice-chairman of the autonomous region revolutionary committee; peng ying-tu, representative of workers; chiaoantanpa, representative of the emancipated tibetan peasants and herdsmen; and li hou-yin, representative of the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in tibet.

leading members of the departments concerned of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region and the lhasa municipality and the tibet command of the p.l.a. attended the rally.

hari bhakta joshi, consul of the general consulate of the kingdom of nepal in lhasa, and other members of the consulate, were present at the meeting on invitation.

a demonstration was held by tens of thousands of armymen and civilians following the mass rally.

## 200,000 People in Multi-National Urumchi Parade in Support of Chairman Mao's Statement

**(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 23, 1970)**

two hundred thousand revolutionary people of various nationalities in urumchi, capital of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, held a rally and a parade on may 21. they backed our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism, and resolutely supported the revolutionary struggle of the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the people throughout the world against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

the solemn statement issued by our great leader chairman mao gave tremendous inspiration to the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and other revolutionary people of the uighur, kazakh, han, hui, khalkhas and other nationalities in urumchi.

filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, they converged on people's square for the rally, carrying portraits of our great leader chairman mao and red flags and singing revolutionary songs.

the rally opened amidst the strains of "the east is red". the people shouted the slogans: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" "long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

among the leading members of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region, the regional command of the p.l.a. and the army units present were saifudin, li chuan-chun, liu hsing, tsaotanofu, hsu kuo-hsien, chang chieh-cheng, liu fa-hsiu, lai kuang-hsun, ho lin-chao, chou chiu-yin, wang chen-tung and wu sheng-kai.

speakers at the rally were saifudin, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region and deputy commander of the sinkiang command of the p.l.a.; hsu kuo-hsien, deputy commander of the sinkiang command of the p.l.a.; chang shao-shan, a workers' representative of urumchi; yu su-fu, a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants of urumchi; chiang pei-wu, a representative of the army units stationed in the locality; hsu sheng-lin, a representative of the p.l.a. fighters now engaged in farm work; and je pi-ya, a representative of the revolutionary intellectuals of urumchi.

saifudin said: "our great leader chairman mao has issued the solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism at a time when the revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism waged by the people of indo-china and the people throughout the world is developing vigorously. this is a great support and encouragement to all the oppressed people and nations in the world, and a heavy blow at u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys.

"we, the eight million armymen and civilians of various nationalities in sinkiang, firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement. we will unfold the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought on a more extensive scale, hold still higher the banner of unity and victory of the party's ninth congress, launch the revolutionary mass criticism campaign in a deep-going way, make conscientious efforts to fulfil with credit the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, and bring about a new upsurge in 'grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war' so as to make new contributions in supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world."

hsu kuo-hsien said: "with profound proletarian feelings, we commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in sinkiang and the p.l.a. fighters engaged in farm work firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. we will firmly bear in mind our great leader chairman mao's great teaching 'heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland', heighten our vigilance a hundred-fold and firmly grasp the rifle in our hands. if u.s. imperialism and its lackeys dare to invade, we will wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely."

the rally closed amidst the strains of "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and was followed by a mammoth parade of the armymen and civilians of various nationalities.

## 200,000 Armymen and Civilians in Harbin Meet to Stand for Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 23, 1970)

two hundred thousand armymen and civilians in harbin, capital of heilungkiang province in northeast china, held a mass rally on the 21st, firmly backing our great leader chairman mao's statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees and provincial command of the p.l.a. and p.l.a. units stationed in the province pan fu-sheng, li shao-yuan, lu ho, liu kuang-tao, kuo chiang, yuan chun, fu kuei-ching, hsia kuang-ya, tu kuo-ping and chang pin attended the rally.

carrying the huge portraits of our great leader chairman mao and shouting revolutionary slogans, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, red guards and commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. poured into red guard square at noon. red flags flew, and hung above the square were the slogans "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation".

pan fu-sheng spoke at the rally. he said: "in the new upsurge of the struggle of the people throughout the world against u.s. imperialism, our respected great leader chairman mao issued a solemn statement which gives a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and greatly inspires the revolutionary people of the world. the statement pointed out the direction for the revolutionary people of the world in their struggle and is their sharp weapon for defeating u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. the great truth 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' is being grasped by more and more revolutionary people, and they have taken up weapons and are waging heroic and unswerving struggles against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. so long as the world's people unite and persevere in their struggle, they will completely defeat u.s. imperialism and its running dogs." he declared that the armymen and civilians in heilungkiang province would conscientiously study chairman mao's solemn statement, heighten their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and further carry out chairman mao's great teachings "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", and support the world's people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs by concrete action.

a leading member of the p.l.a. units stationed in the heilungkiang province yuan chun, acting chairman of harbin municipal revolutionary committee chang pin, and representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, red guards and militiamen nieh shih-jung, tang chin-chih, lo chen-hua and chao li also spoke at the rally.

following the rally was a mammoth demonstration.

## Chengtu Mass Rally and Demonstration Support Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 23, 1970)

two hundred and fifty thousand armymen and civilians in chengtu, capital of szechwan province, held a big rally on the 21st resolutely backing our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement of support for the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism, and denouncing the towering crimes of u.s. imperialism in invading cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in indo-china.

holding high large portraits of our great leader chairman mao and red flags, the revolutionary masses at the rally repeatedly shouted: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

the announcement of chairman mao's statement filled the whole chengtu municipality with a revolutionary atmosphere of unity and militancy. the revolutionary masses held demonstrations the very night the statement was broadcast. on the afternoon of 21st, 250,000 armymen and civilians converged on the central square of the city for a mammoth rally. leading members of the szechwan provincial and chengtu municipal revolutionary committees, the p.l.a. chengtu units and leading members of the szechwan provincial command of the p.l.a. attended the rally. they included chang kuo-hua, liang hsing-chu, li ta-chang, hsieh chia-hsiang, liu chieh-ting, chang hsi-ting, teng hsing-kuo, chiang hai-yun, hu ping-yun, wang tung-pao, wei chieh, hsieh cheng-jung, wang teh, chang yu-cheng, hsiao liang-ching and sun hung-tao.

when chang kuo-hua, chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee and leading member of the p.l.a. chengtu units, read out at the rally our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism, thunderous applause and the shouting of revolutionary slogans echoed for a long time in the square. this expressed the determination of the participants to support the peoples of the three indo-chinese countries and the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. this was followed by speeches by liang hsing-chu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and leading member of the p.l.a. chengtu units and li ta-chang, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

liang hsing-chu said: "chairman mao's solemn statement profoundly exposes the reactionary nature of u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs and charts the road for the revolutionary struggle of the world's people. we, the szechwan armymen and civilians, must conscientiously study chairman mao's solemn statement and keep in mind the great truth 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.' we must go all out to grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and do a good job in all work as the concrete action with which we will support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism."

li ta-chang said: "chairman mao's solemn statement is a powerful weapon to oppose u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. like an all-illuminating beacon, it lights up the way

for the people of the world in their struggle. the 70 million armymen and civilians of szechwan will resolutely respond to the militant call by our great leader chairman mao and with all the people of china pledge to provide a powerful backing for the people of the three indo-chinese countries and firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the american people and the people of other countries in the world in their revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

also speaking at the rally were liu feng-hsiang, a representative of workers, wang chang-ching, a representative of poor and lower-middle peasants, shih fu-lai, a representative of the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army stationed in the locality, and wang hsia-ling, a representative of revolutionary intellectuals.

the rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration.

## Mass Rally in Huhehot Supports Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Huhehot, May 23, 1970)

a mammoth rally was held in huhehot, capital of the inner mongolian autonomous region, on the morning of the 21st resolutely supporting chairman mao's solemn statement. 120,000 armymen and civilians of various nationalities attended. the slogan "we resolutely stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism" swept the inner mongolian grasslands.

armymen and civilians voiced the same iron will: "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the american people in their revolutionary struggle against the nixon government exclamation" "we firmly support the asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggle for liberation exclamation" "people of world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

hundreds of thousands of armymen and civilians holding red flags and shouting slogans, at dawn began streaming to the main square of the city from all directions to attend the mass rally.

chang cheng-kuang, a leading member of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army, spoke at the rally. he said: "our great leader chairman mao has issued a solemn statement calling on the people of the world to unite to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. chairman mao's statement indicates the orientation of the present struggle and reflects in a concentrated way the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the people throughout the world. it charts the road to victory for us. we, armymen and civilians of the inner mongolian autonomous region firmly stand for chairman mao's statement and will resolutely act upon it."

chang cheng-kuang said: "under the brilliant leadership of our great leader chairman mao and thanks to concerted efforts by the people of various nationalities and the army units stationed in inner mongolia, the situation in both revolution and production is getting better and better. this is because the armymen and civilians closely followed

chairman mao's great strategic plan. closely following chairman mao means victory."

he declared that the army and civilians will rally closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and develop the excellent situation by taking chairman mao's solemn statement as their powerful ideological weapon.

"we shall respond to chairman mao's solemn statement with concrete action and support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs exclamation," he said.

wu tao, a leading member of the revolutionary committee of the inner mongolian autonomous region, said: "our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement expresses the iron will of the 700 million chinese people. we will conscientiously study and gain a deep understanding of chairman mao's statement and resolutely carry it out. we will use chairman mao's great strategic thinking 'heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland', 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people' to promote the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, deepen revolutionary mass criticism, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. by these concrete actions, we will respond to our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement," wu tao said.

others addressing the rally included teng chun-ching, a leading member of the inner mongolian autonomous region command of the p.l.a., hsiang hsiao-shu, a leading member of the p.l.a. units stationed in huhehot, ko chih-sheng, a leading member of the huhehot municipal revolutionary committee, and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals: wang teh-kuei, chen tsun-chin, hsu chia-chuan and lei shan-yuan. they all pledged firmly to grasp revolution and promote production to strengthen the revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

huang chen-tang, liu hua-hsiang, hsiao ying-tang and ho feng-shan, leading members of the peking units of the p.l.a. and the inner mongolian autonomous region command of the p.l.a., also attended the rally.

the rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration. all the leading members present at the rally joined the armymen and civilians in the demonstration.

## Shenyang Rally and Demonstration Back Chairman Mao's Statement Supporting World People's Struggle against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 23, 1970)

two hundred thousand workers, peasants, soldiers and other revolutionary masses in shenyang, capital of liaoning province, northeast china, held a mammoth rally and demonstration on the 21st backing chairman mao's statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. they denounced u.s. imperialism for its towering crimes of invading cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in indo-china.

chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, leading member of the shenyang units of the people's liberation army and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, read out our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" at the rally.

present were leading members of the p.l.a. shenyang units, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the provincial command of the p.l.a. and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee including tseng shao-shan, yang chun-fu, wei feng-ying, li su-wen, liu chen-hua, li po-chiu, teng yueh, wu hsi-chih, tsou yen, yang chi, jen pao-cheng, wang feng-en, pai chien and wang tsung-chou.

vietnamese students studying in china and vietnamese trainees now in shenyang also attended.

the industrial city of shenyang was filled with revolutionary vigour. big buildings and streets had huge streamers. they read: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation".

at noon, workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the p.l.a., militiamen, students, cadres, scientists and technicians, and neighbourhood people, with revolutionary spirit, converged on people's square for a rally. they carried huge portraits of our great leader chairman mao, held aloft placards bearing quotations from chairman mao tsetung. they shouted again and again: "we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the people of korea, japan and other asian countries in their struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation".

at the rally, responsible member of the p.l.a. shenyang units tseng shao-shan delivered a speech. he said: "chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism is a tremendous support and inspiration for the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism, and it is a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and

all its running dogs. we resolutely support our great leader chairman mao's statement. we are determined to respond to the call resolutely with concrete action. the revolutionary struggle of the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of the revolutionary people of the world against u.s. imperialism is growing tempestuously at present and the situation is excellent. we acclaim the great victory of the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation we acclaim the great victory of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world exclamation"

he concluded: "we are determined to follow chairman mao's teachings 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people', 'grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war', enhance the revolutionization and militancy of the army, heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland and be ready at all times to wipe out the enemy intruders. we will redouble our efforts to do a good job in 'three supports and two militaries' (support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training), and along with the revolutionary masses, deepen the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and make a good job of it and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. we must rally still closer round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, place mao tsetung thought in command of everything, closely follow chairman mao's great strategic plan, fulfil the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress with still quicker and better results so as to make contributions to supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

yang chun-fu, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, also spoke at the rally. chang yuan-sheng, yang chien-fa, mao kuo-chen, li chieh-fu and wang tsai-yun, respectively representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, people's liberation army units stationed in the province, revolutionary intellectuals and red guards, also addressed the rally. in their speeches, they pledged to raise still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, conscientiously study, profoundly grasp and vigorously disseminate chairman mao's solemn statement and support the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world with concrete action by grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

the rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration.

## Mass Rally in Changchun Firmly Supports Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 22, 1970)

one hundred thousand armymen and civilians in changchun, capital of kirin province, northeast china, held a rally and demonstration yesterday in firm support of the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism.

carrying huge portraits of chairman mao and holding high red flags, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, red guards and revolutionary cadres marched to the rally with militancy and revolutionary vigour and they repeatedly shouted: "we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the people of korea, japan and other asian countries in their struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation" "we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the provincial command of the people's liberation army and the p.l.a. units stationed in the province including wang huai-hsiang, yuan po-sheng, cheng chi-chiao, hsiao tao-sheng, lan kan-ting, chou kuang, chang ying, hsu chao-chang, wu chao-ti, chin tai-jan, chung ming-piao and chou wen-chiao attended the rally.

wang huai-hsiang, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee spoke at the rally. he said: "the revolutionary storm of the people against u.s. imperialism is surging in the world today. it is at this important moment that our great leader chairman mao issued his solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism, pointing out the orientation for the people of the world in their current revolutionary struggles and providing a powerful ideological weapon of infinite strength. inspired by chairman mao's great statement, the revolutionary people of the world will certainly form the broadest anti-imperialist united front, struggle in unity, advance undauntedly, and completely defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs."

wang huai-hsiang said: "our great leader chairman mao wisely points out: 'the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.' this great truth pointed out by chairman mao will undoubtedly guide all oppressed people and nations in the world from victory to victory in their struggle for liberation." "we the 20 million revolutionary people of various nationalities in kirin province", he added, "most firmly and warmly support chairman mao's solemn statement. we will do our work even better so as to support with concrete actions the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys."

su chun-lu, chairman of the changchun municipal revolutionary committee, chung ming-piao, deputy commander of the kirin provincial command of the p.l.a., and wang chih, chang shu-lan and wei ke-ming, representatives of changchun workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and red guards respectively, also spoke at the rally. they unanimously expressed their firm support for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement. they pledged to study it conscientiously, further heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and fulfil the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress faster and better so as to support with concrete actions the people of the world in their great struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration.

## TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

### Technical Innovations Campaign by Shanghai Workers to Overtake and Outstrip Advanced World Levels

**(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 22, 1970)**

guided by the ninth party congress' banner of unity and victory and cherishing the lofty aspirations to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland, the working class in shanghai has started a vigorous mass technical innovations campaign to overtake and outstrip advanced world levels. by adhering to the great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", they have already won magnificent successes and made big contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

since the ninth party congress, the shanghai workers, led by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels, have conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, firmly carried out his proletarian line in running enterprises and tried hard to grasp his brilliant philosophical thinking. they have made penetrating criticism of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises and untiringly rooted out the pernicious influence of revisionist trash such as relying on specialists only, "technique first", the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy. they have become increasingly clear on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and brought into full play their revolutionary spirit of daring to do away with all fetishes and superstitions and to make innovations and inventions. as a result, the campaign to overtake and outstrip advanced world technical levels is developing vigorously on an unprecedented scale.

over the past year, thousands of advanced new products, techniques, processes and materials have been developed. among them are china's first 125,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor which surpassed the advanced world level, the 4,000-ton horizontal compression-casting machine, 32-ton heavy-duty tip lorry for use in the mines, 120-ton pure oxygen top-blown converter, 3,000-ton

ice-breaker, self-propelled harrow suction dredger, high-grade press camera, high-grade alloy materials, new-type plastics for engineering purposes, fine-powder magnetic materials, "qingdamycin", "zilimycin", machine for growing single crystals, machine for producing polycrystals, jet loom and unique chinese tractor for use in both dry and paddy fields and simple family-use sewing machine. a number of advanced new processes and techniques have been adopted by machine-building and power equipment, metallurgical, chemical, instruments and metres plants, the ship-building, textile and light industries and handicrafts. the use and popularization of these new products, techniques and processes are daily changing shanghai, an old industrial base, enabling it to make increasingly big contributions to china's socialist revolution and construction.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "we the chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations." greatly encouraged by chairman mao's teaching, shanghai workers are courageously breaking with foreign conventions and scaling the world heights of science and technology in their technical innovations campaign. this is their slogan: "we must have what other countries have and even what they do not have."

in pump production, the problem of cavitation remained unsolved for a long time. fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, the workers were determined to overcome this difficulty. through repeated practices, they were finally able to turn out a fairly desirable shape of vanes for the runner. with this shape, they produced a new type of pump which can effectively prevent cavitation when worked at high speed. this type of pump also rotates rapidly, has high efficiency and is small and light.

in order to stimulate the innovations movement, shanghai's working class pays full attention to using chairman mao's brilliant philosophical thinking to overcome decadent bourgeois idealist and metaphysical ideas. the textile workers penetratingly analysed and criticized the theory behind the structure of the old spindles which had been accepted throughout the world for hundreds of years. they broke through the limit on the speed of spindles set by bourgeios technical "authorities" and created a new type of high-speed ring spindles of advanced world level. the new spindles are easy to produce, inexpensive and simple in structure. the output of 1,000 spindles each hour is more than double that of the old spindles.

in the mass technical innovations drive, the leadership at all levels adhered to chairman mao's great teachings by mobilizing the masses and relying on them. they waged a "people's war" which brought into full play the workers' inexhaustible wisdom and creative ability". the various trades in shanghai organized special contingents for developing the electronics industry. in the handicraft trades a special contingent was last year organized of more than one hundred factories having over 15,000 workers. they undertook to make transistors, electronic elements and electronic equipment.

when a transistors factory trial-produced a transistor of high sensitivity and high precision, they failed though

they worked for three years because the masses had not been mobilized. at the beginning of this year, the leadership of the factory mobilized the masses to solve the key technical problems. in only three days and nights, they succeeded and filled in a blank in china's electronics industry.

the technical innovations movement is continuing to develop. the heroic shanghai workers are advancing along the course indicated by chairman mao and striving to scale the new heights of world industrial technology.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND GUINEA

### Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Guinea for Home

(NCNA-English Conakry, May 21, 1970)

the chinese government delegation led by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, left here for home by air on may 19 after an 8-day friendly visit to guinea.

present at the airport to give the chinese government delegation a warm send-off were diane lansana, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister of social affairs; moussa diakite, secretary of state for industry, mines and power; diallo abdoulaye, director of the office of the ministry of state for foreign affairs; and other guinean personages.

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, was also present at the airport.

### Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1970)

the chinese government delegation led by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, returned to peking by plane yesterday after a friendly visit to the republic of guinea.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were leading members of the departments concerned including hsieh huai-teh, chao fa-sheng, wu chih-tu and kung ta-fei.

fode issiaga camara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in china, was present.

### Guinea Holds Inauguration Ceremony for Dabola Oil-Pressing Works Built with Chinese Assistance

(NCNA-English Conakry, May 20, 1970)

a grand ceremony of inauguration was held on may 17 for the dabola oil-pressing works built with chinese assistance.

about 5,000 guinean friends attended the ceremony. among them were diane lansana, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister of social affairs; thiam abdoulaye, minister in charge of middle guinea; sekou cherif, minister in charge of maritime guinea; and moussa diakite, secretary of state for industry, mines and power.

also present at the ceremony were tu hsing-yuan, head of the chinese government delegation and vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and all members of the delegation, chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua and representatives of the chinese technical personnel working at the oil-pressing works.

diane lansana spoke at the ceremony. on behalf of the guinean people and government, he expressed gratitude to the chinese people and government for their consistent and selfless support. he said: "the support given to us by people's china is sincere and selfless." "people's china is the most loyal and reliable friend."

he said: "as early as the first day of our independence, our enemy -- the imperialists -- swore that guinea would go bankrupt within two months. however, we are not bankrupt even now. on the contrary, we are gathering here happily to celebrate our new success. we will never go bankrupt for we have such loyal friends as the 700 million great chinese people."

"the chinese people may rest assured that no matter what difficulties we may encounter, we will stand firmly on the side of the chinese people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the happiness of the people," he pointed out.

speaking at the ceremony, baro ibrahima, director of the oil-pressing works stressed that "the inauguration of the oil-pressing works is an eloquent proof of the fruitful cooperation between the chinese and guinean peoples. we can say that such a cooperation is a reliable guarantee to the strengthening of our ties of friendship and solidarity."

tu hsing-yuan, head of the chinese government delegation, said in his speech: "since its independence, guinea, under the leadership of president sekou toure, has won one victory after another in the struggle against imperialism and in defence of independence and sovereignty. we heartily rejoice at the remarkable successes achieved by the fraternal guinean people in building their own country by relying on their own efforts and making use of the resources of the country." he wished the guinean people still greater new successes in their onward march.

he pointed out: the chinese and guinean peoples have cemented militant friendship in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. this militant friendship will be strengthened and developed with each passing day.

after the ceremony, the chinese government delegation, accompanied by lansana, paid a visit to the oil-pressing works.

## High Tension Transmission and Distribution Project with Chinese Assistance Completed in Guinea

(NCNA-English Conkary, May 21, 1970)

a ceremony for the high tension transmission and distribution project built with chinese assistance was solemnly held in mamou city of middle guinea on may 16.

the project was completed with the help of the guinean government and the joint efforts of the chinese technicians and the guinean workers. its electric power network connects the chinese-aid kin kon hydro-electric station with the four cities of labe, pita, dalaba and mamou on the plateau of middle guinea, thus meeting the needs of electric supply for industry and residents there.

present at the ceremony were diane lansana, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister of social affairs; thiam abdoulaye, minister in charge of middle guinea; sekou cherif, minister in charge of maritime guinea; moussa diakite, secretary of state for industry, mines and power; conce emile, secretary of state for public works and housing; and the secretaries of the federations of the guinea democratic party of pita, dalaba and mamou and their governors.

all members of the chinese government delegation led by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, and representatives of the chinese technicians in guinea attended the ceremony on invitation.

during the whole day, an atmosphere of jubilant festival prevailed in the city of mamou. all the main thoroughfares were decorated with multi-coloured flags. singing and dancing, about 3,000 workers, peasants, students and housewives, in their national costumes, were converging to the meeting place from all corners of the city and its outskirts since early morning.

at the entrance of the meeting place, a streamer hung on an arch built with palm-tree leaves was inscribed with: "long live the friendly cooperation between the chinese and guinean peoples exclamation" up on the rostrum were a portrait of chairman mao and a portrait of president sekou toure flanked with the national flags of china and guinea.

when the chinese government delegation accompanied by diane lansana, minister of social affairs, and camara moussa, governor of mamou, arrived at the meeting place, the masses of people there warmly applauded and shouted: "long live the people's republic of china exclamation" "long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation" and "long live the militant friendship between the peoples of china and guinea exclamation"

in a speech at the ceremony, barry sory, director general for electrical energy of guinea, warmly praised the friendly cooperation between guinea and china and thanked china for her effective and disinterested aid given to guinea in her sincere and fraternal cooperation with guinea.

barry sory said that during the past years, guinean and chinese workers fought closely shoulder to shoulder and surmounted many difficulties in the construction of the project. this has won the admiration and pride of the guinean people and

marked the lasting friendship between the peoples of guinea and china.

barry sory spoke in memory of yang sheng-kun, chinese technician who unfortunately died on duty while taking part in the construction of the project in 1967. he mourned for martyr yang sheng-kun on behalf of the guinean workers and technicians, and praised him for his noble spirit of sacrificing his life for the interest of the people.

barry sory quoted president sekou toure as saying: "what the chinese workers have given us is imperishable and indestructible -- that is the example of their noble moral qualities which have enriched the spirit and sense of responsibility of the guinean people. this is more precious than the sugar, flour and rice."

barry sory then read out a decree issued by president sekou toure for conferring posthumously a medal of honour of labour on yang sheng-kun. guinean minister of social affairs diane lansana handed over the medal on behalf of the guinean government to tu hsing-yuan, leader of the chinese government delegation.

upon the request of diane lansana, tu hsing-yuan cut the ribbon for the inauguration of the project.

## CHINA AND INDONESIA

### Central Committee of Communist Party of China Greets 50th Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of Indonesia

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1970)**

the central committee of the communist party of china today delivered a message to the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia to be forwarded to the central committee of the communist party of indonesia, warmly congratulating it on the 50th anniversary of its founding. the message reads in full as follows:

the central committee of the communist party of indonesia

c/o the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia

the communist party of china and the chinese people warmly greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of indonesia.

for half a century, the communist party of indonesia has undertaken unyielding struggle for the national independence and the cause of liberation of indonesia. the communist party of indonesia staged the heroic revolutionary uprising against dutch colonialism in 1926 and waged struggle against japanese imperialism during world war ii. since the postwar years, the communist party of indonesia has been carrying heroic struggle against dutch and u.s. imperialism and the reactionaries at home and for the genuine national independence. the communist party of indonesia is the most faithful representative and defender of the cause of liberation of indonesia.

the revolutionary struggle has never been all plain sailing. after the 1926 uprising and the august revolution of 1945, the communist party of indonesia and the indonesian people were subjected to cruel suppression. in the wake of the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat staged by the suharto fascist military clique in 1965, the indonesian communists and revolutionary people suffered once again the most barbarous and brutal sanguinary massacre. the temporary setback suffered in 1965 by the indonesian revolution has completely proved the total bankruptcy of the revisionist line of "peaceful transition" and "parliamentary road" advocated by the soviet revisionist renegade clique.

at present, although there are various difficulties for the indonesian revolution, they are temporary and will certainly be over. the communist party of china is deeply convinced that having summed up the bitter experiences of the past and integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete revolutionary practice of indonesia, closely uniting the whole party against the common enemy, unswervingly taking the road of "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and adhering to the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle, fully relying on the masses and extensively and deeply mobilizing and organizing the masses, particularly the peasant masses, the indonesian communist party will assuredly win final victory.

armed with mao tsetung thought, the communist party of china and the chinese people resolutely support the revolutionary struggle of the communist party of indonesia and the indonesian people exclamation

the communist party of indonesia and the indonesian people are bound to triumph exclamation

the central committee of the
communist party of china

may 22, 1970

## MALAYSIA

### Malayan National Liberation Army Score Successive Victories

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1970)**

the fighters of the 12th detachment of the malayan national liberation army launched successive attacks on the enemy to honour the 40th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of malaya, according to a broadcast of the "voice of malayan revolution" yesterday.

the radio gave a detailed account of these attacks.

in mid-april when a unit of the detachment received a combat order, the commanders and fighters were all in high spirits. according to a plan made by the detachment for the operation, the fighters went to the areas of grik and intan in perak state to conduct guerrilla activities.

on the afternoon of april 19, they quietly moved up to the vicinity of the enemy camp. no sooner had the sentry of the enemy discovered them than he was finished off by the brave and resourceful fighters.

the next morning, the fighters lay in wait for the enemy beside a track leading to the camp. before long, an enemy unit came up furtively. as soon as it entered the ambush area, the fighters started fierce shooting. the enemy fled pell-mell.

at noon on april 21 when the fighters were on their way to carry out a mission, they suddenly encountered enemy troops. with dauntless and militant heroism, they initiated a surprise attack on the enemy troops, throwing them into confusion.

in these three operations, the fighters of the 12th detachment of the national liberation army killed and wounded a large number of enemy troops.

on april 18, another unit of the 12th detachment which was assigned an ambush mission laid mines on a road where the enemy would pass by. on the morning of april 20, the fighters of this unit took up their positions. at about 9:20 a.m., an enemy squad stepped into the ambush area. the mines exploded and the fighters fired furiously. they wiped out the entire enemy squad before the latter knew where to return fire. the liberation armymen captured a light machinegun and six rifles from the enemy.

having suffered heavy blows from the national liberation army, the enemy was stricken with terror. it hastily sent out airforce, artillery and infantry to carry out "encirclement and suppression" operations on the borders of perak and thailand. however, the enemy troops suffered more disastrous defeats under the attacks of the courageous liberation fighters.

the enemy did not take the defeat lying down. on the afternoon of april 28, they sent out three aircraft to bomb and strafe the camp of this unit wantonly. burning with anger, the fighters shot at the enemy planes with all kinds of weapons, bringing down a fighter-bomber and damaging a helicopter.

the "voice of malayan revolution" also reported that a unit of the tenth detachment of the malayan national liberation army initiated successive attacks on the enemy recently. they ambushed enemy patrols skillfully and won new victories.

on april 11, the unit attacked a patrol of the rahman-razak puppet troops in kelantan bordering on thailand. the enemy men became utterly confused. some of them fell into traps, while others stepped on mines. two enemy men were killed on the spot and three others wounded.

the radio said that, together with the revolutionary masses, the fighters of the unit carried out struggles against enemy agents and local despots. they put to death three counter-revolutionaries who had committed heinous crimes.

MAO'S STATEMENT

## Australian CP (M-L) Warmly Supports Great Leader Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, has received a message signed by comrade hill, chairman, and comrades malone and o'shea, vice-chairmen, of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), warmly supporting the solemn statement issued by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. the message reads in full as follows:

chairman mao tsetung, peking

we very warmly and enthusiastically welcome your great call to the people to struggle against u.s. imperialism. it inspires all working and toiling people to raise still higher the present high level of struggle against this number one enemy of the people. your call expresses the real hopes and aspirations of the people. the australian revolutionaries will do all in their power to develop their own struggle, to support the heroic struggles of the indo-chinese people, of the arab peoples and of the people of asia, latin america and africa, of the u.s.a. itself and of europe. we will do our best in helping to build up a great united front of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. your great call fully expresses confidence in the people's struggle and in the defeat of u.s. imperialism. we wish you a long life and we wish the chinese people still greater successes.

signed hill
malone
o'shea
for the communist party of
australia (marxist-leninist)

## Albanian Paper Warmly Acclaims Solemn Statement of Great Leader Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 22, 1970)

"zeri i popullit" warmly acclaims in an editorial today the solemn statement issued by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the editorial entitled "inexhaustible source of inspiration and encouragement for all freedom-loving and revolutionary peoples" reads in part as follows:

the statement of chairman mao tsetung in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism is a new great clarion-call to the freedom-loving, revolutionary peoples everywhere in the world, who have risen in struggle for national liberation and social progress, against the aggression and plots of u.s. imperialism. the call of the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" is a call issued to the peoples by the ardent defender and supporter of their just cause. it increases manifold the strength of multi-million people in all parts of

the globe, who are waging, arms in hand, tit-for-tat struggles against u.s. imperialism. it fills them with revolutionary enthusiasm and optimism. it calls on them to further steel their militant unity and strengthen their belief in the victory of their just cause.

as an outstanding marxist-leninist and a great and consistent revolutionary, comrade mao tsetung once more defines with genius the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism. he teaches that u.s. imperialism should be held in contempt from the strategic viewpoint and taken seriously from the tactical viewpoint. the course of events during the quarter of a century after world war two bears out the correctness of comrade mao tsetung's marxist-leninist scientific thesis that "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger".

the reality has shown that u.s. imperialism is inclined towards any adventure, even to the extent of unleashing a new world war. therefore, comrade mao tsetung is entirely correct in pointing out in his statement that "the danger of a new world war still exists". at the same time, he calls on the people of all countries to be always vigilant and be prepared for any eventuality.

by its policy of oppression and aggression, u.s. imperialism is placing itself in an ever more difficult position. today, as never before, u.s. imperialism is surrounded by the bottomless ocean of the people's hatred and the powerful waves of the liberation struggle of the revolutionary peoples are pounding at it more furiously. u.s. imperialism has fallen into a deep political, economic and social crisis. as comrade mao tsetung atresses, u.s. imperialism "is beset with troubles internally and externally, with utter chaos at home and extreme isolation abroad".

before the peoples and all revolutionaries everywhere in the world rises mao tsetung's giant figure as a great marxist-leninist and outstanding master of revolution, who has developed and raised the all-conquering ideas of marxism-leninism to a new and higher stage. whole generations of revolutionaries on all continents are educated by and throw themselves into the flames of revolution under the teachings of mao tsetung. as proved by events, "revolution is the main trend in the world today". the struggle against u.s. imperialism has assumed a new vigour.

great people's china, by her marxist-leninist revolutionary correct policy, scientifically worked out by the communist party of china led by its central committee with comrade mao tsetung as chairman and comrade lin piao as vice-chairman, is today a great factor in the further strengthening and consolidation of the internationalist class solidarity of the revolutionary peoples and the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist forces. the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led personally by chairman mao tsetung, has defended and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. it has strengthened still more her economy and defensive potential. the brilliant victories of this revolution, the decisions of the historic 9th national congress of the communist party of china and their implementation have made socialist china hundreds of times more powerful and an atomic and space power which gladdens and inspires her friends, and scares her enemies to death. the people's republic of china is today the bulwark of the peoples struggling for freedom, independence and socialism. precisely for this reason, the solemn statement of chairman mao tsetung in support of the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism is so forceful

and is received with so much revolutionary ardour and enthusiasm by hundreds of millions of men and women. today, as comrade enver hoxha has said, "there stand strong and firm the glorious communist party of china and the great people's republic of china with the outstanding marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung at the head. tremendous is the role and contribution of the communist party of china and of the people's republic of china to the struggle for the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat and of the peoples of the whole world. they are today the impregnable fortress of socialism, the powerful base of revolution, the standard-bearers of marxism-leninism, the iron pillar and reliable bulwark of our common revolutionary cause." faced with political and military defeats in viet nam and laos, the u.s. imperialists, in their efforts to get themselves out of the quagmire, unleashed on april 30 their aggression against cambodia and resumed their barbarous bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam. but they encountered the joint resistance and struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples, and the determined and energetic condemnation by the people of the world. the unity of the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples and the blows which the latter are dealing to the invaders from across the ocean, prove best of all that today there have been created such conditions which, as chairman mao tsetung emphasizes, "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

the three indo-chinese peoples in their struggle against the u.s. aggressors, have had and continue to have the powerful support of people's china and the support of all the revolutionary and freedom-loving forces. the people's republic of china has been and remains the powerful and reliable rear area of the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples, while the 700 million chinese people have been and are their determined friend and powerful supporter. this internationalist solidarity has been once more forcefully expressed in the present historic statement of chairman mao tsetung. comrade mao tsetung's statement says: "strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory." these words and his support have added wings to and increased manifold the strength of these peoples in their struggle to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their lackeys.

the albanian people enthusiastically hail chairman mao tsetung's statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. this statement is another outstanding contribution of the great chinese people and another powerful support of the people's republic of china to the revolutionary and liberation struggle of all the peoples against their common enemies -- u.s. imperialism and its supporters. the all-conquering thought of chairman mao tsetung fills all the revolutionary forces with confidence and is a beacon-light for them in the struggle for the great cause of the freedom of the peoples, of revolution and socialism.

## "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Solemn Statement of Great Leader Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio yesterday broadcast in full the solemn statement issued by the great leader chairman mao on may 20 in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism, and warmly hailed the publication of this statement of epoch-making significance.

the radio said: "chairman mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, issued a solemn statement on may 20 in which he made the call: 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' this is the most timely militant call of epoch-making significance. in his statement chairman mao most profoundly summed up the experience of the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries since the second world war, incisively analysed the current situation of the revolution in indo-china and the world and expounded the law of history.

"the publication of the statement is an extremely heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and a most powerful impetus to the world revolution. it will inevitably bring about a new upsurge in the world revolution. we most warmly hail the publication of the solemn statement of chairman mao. we resolutely respond to the great call of chairman mao and are determined, together with the people of indo-china, asia and the whole world, to carry through to the end the struggle to defeat u.s.-led imperialism and all its running dogs exclamation"

## Vietnamese Press and Radio Warmly Hail Great Leader Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 22, 1970)

the vietnamese papers "nhan dan", "quan doi nhan dan" and the radio "voice of viet nam" have carried editorials or commentary warmly hailing the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation". they pointed out that chairman mao's statement is a tremendous support and powerful encouragement to the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the "nhan dan" editorial today said: on may 20, chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and an esteemed friend of the vietnamese people, issued an important statement on the struggle of the peoples of indo-china and the world against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. on may 21, vice-chairman lin piao read out that statement at a grand meeting of the people of the chinese capital in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the editorial said: chairman mao's statement praised the struggle of the world people against the acts of aggression and war provocation of the u.s. imperialists since world war two, and pointed out that "a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." and that "revolution is the main trend in the world today."

the editorial continued: chairman mao's statement energetically condemned the u.s. imperialists' aggression against south viet nam, cambodia and laos and their bombing raids on many areas of north viet nam, and warmly welcomed the great victories of the indo-chinese peoples who are strengthening their solidarity and stepping up their fight against the united states and its flunkeys. chairman mao stated, "i warmly support the fighting spirit of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, in opposing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. i warmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples. i warmly support the establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea. strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory."

the editorial pointed out: chairman mao's statement of may 20 is of paramount political significance, stimulates the liberation struggle of the various peoples, and deals a hard blow to the u.s. imperialist aggressors. as chairman mao's statement rightly pointed out, "the situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia." the vietnamese people have defeated the united states in its "special war" in the south and the "war of destruction" in the north and are defeating the "local war" of the united states. the laotian people have gained ever greater victories in their fight against the united states and its stooges. the khmer people, in response to head of state norodom sihanouk's national salvation appeal, have in merely two months recorded very brilliant victories. obviously, nixon's reckless acts of war expansion can never help the united states out of its predicament, but instead has made it sink deeper in the morass and brought it heavier defeats. the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples convened last april once again showed the determination of the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos to strengthen their solidarity and step up their fight against u.s. aggression in order to obtain complete victory.

the editorial went on to say: in other countries of asia, africa and latin america, the struggle of the various peoples against the u.s.-led imperialists and colonialists and for independence and freedom, has won new and ever greater victories. the american people's struggle for peace and democracy and against nixon's bellicose and fascist policy is developing vigorously.

it pointed out: in the struggle against the common enemy, aggressive and warlike u.s. imperialism, the peoples in the world are uniting ever more closely, coordinating their actions and supporting and assisting one another. never in history has there been a movement of international solidarity so broad and so pregnant with significance as the present movement of the world's people, including the progressive people in the united states, in support of the fight against u.s. aggression being waged by the vietnamese people and the other peoples in indo-china.

the editorial said: the party, government and people of viet nam attach importance to the support accorded them by the fraternal socialist countries and the world people, and at the same time, wholeheartedly and unreservedly support the revolutionary struggle of the other peoples, and pledge to do their best to strengthen the solidarity of the world's people against the common, most dangerous enemy -- aggressive u.s. imperialism. we are well aware that our people owe their great victories first and foremost to their own efforts and also to the valuable support and assistance given them by the fraternal socialist countries and the people the world over.

it said: the vietnamese people warmly welcome and sincerely thank chairman mao tsetung and the communist party, the government and brotherly people of china for their great and precious support to our patriotic struggle. in their revolutionary struggle, the vietnamese people as well as the cambodian and laotian peoples have always received hearty support and assistance from great china. chairman mao's statement of may 20 is a new and very strong encouragement to the vietnamese people and the other peoples in indo-china.

it pointed out: the struggle of the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is developing splendidly. uniting closely and further stepping up their fight, and enjoying strong support and heartfelt assistance from the socialist countries and the world's people, the indo-chinese peoples are sure to win glorious victory.

"quan doi nhan dan" in its editorial today said: at a time when the war of resistance against u.s. aggression being waged by the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia is developing vigorously and when the warlike nixon clique is strongly opposed by the world people including the progressive american people, chairman mao tsetung's statement of may 20 is a most powerful inspiration to the indo-chinese peoples. this is the sincere voice of the communist party of china and the 700 million chinese people who resolutely support the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their just fight of resistance against the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

the editorial said: the vietnamese people and all people's armed forces warmly hail chairman mao tsetung's statement and wholeheartedly thank the powerful support of the fraternal chinese people to the vietnamese people and other indo-chinese peoples in their fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the editorial continued: chairman mao tsetung's statement of may 20 is a powerful encouragement to the world people's front which is directing its spearhead of struggle at the number one enemy of mankind -- u.s. imperialism.

it pointed out: the vietnamese people are resolved to persist in and promote their fight and frustrate the u.s. plot of "vietnamizing" the war. "no matter what difficulties and hardships may lie ahead, our people are sure to win total victory. the u.s. imperialists will have to pull out. our fatherland will be reunified. our compatriots in the north and in the south will be reunited under the same roof." (will of president ho chi minh) the people of our country are resolved to support wholeheartedly and unreservedly the people of the two fraternal neighbouring countries, cambodia and laos, till total victory. we will firmly carry out president ho's behest to validly deserve "the signal honour of being a small nation which, through a heroic struggle, has defeated two big imperialisms -- the french and the american -- and made a worthy contribution to the national-liberation movement."

the radio "voice of viet nam" pointed out in a commentary yesterday: chairman mao tsetung's may 20 statement is an extremely great support and powerful encouragement to the vietnamese and other indo-chinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it is also a powerful encouragement to the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. the vietnamese people are wholeheartedly grateful to chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people for this sincere support.

the commentary said: reinforced by chairman mao tsetung's statement, the three indo-chinese peoples will overcome all difficulties, unite closely and persist in the fighting so as to defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs thoroughly.

it pointed out that the vietnamese people are overjoyed at the call issued by chairman mao tsetung: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

the commentary said that the vietnamese people are closing ranks with the brotherly khmer and laotian peoples in the determination to forge ahead steadily and step up the fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. by relying mainly on their own efforts and enlisting gigantic international support, the peoples of indo-china will assuredly win complete victory in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, achieve independence, peace and progress in the indo-chinese region, and make practical contributions to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

## CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

### Vietnamese Amateur Art Ensemble Leaves Changsha for Kweilin

**(NCNA-English Changsha, May 21, 1970)**

the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the democratic republic of viet nam led by pham dinh sau left changsha for kweilin by train this evening after concluding a performance tour in the city.

hailing from the forefront of the war of resistance against u.s. aggression, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms gave two performances in changsha to the warm welcome of local people.

among the audience were leading comrades of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and the changsha municipal revolutionary committee and the hunan provincial military command, including pu chan-ya, chang li-hsien, li chen-chun, wan ta, ching lin, as well as more than 3,000 revolutionary people.

during their stay in hunan, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms made a visit to our great leader chairman mao's birth place shaoshan. they had a cordial get-together with armymen and civilians there. both the hosts and the guests expressed the hope that the militant friendship between the people of china and viet nam would constantly grow.

## CHINA AND PAKISTAN

### Letters on Further Developing Border Trade between China and Pakistan Signed and Exchanged in Rawalpindi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, May 21, 1970)

a ceremony was held here today for the signing and exchanging of letters on the further development of border trade between the people's republic of china and the islamic republic of pakistan.

lien cheng-hsien, head of the chinese border trade delegation and member of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, and mahboob khan, resident in gilgit and baltistan signed the exchanged letters on behalf of china and pakistan respectively. according to the letters, the volume of sino-pakistan border trade will be increased this year as compared with 1969.

the chinese border trade delegation arrived in pakistan on may 15 to negotiate on the further development of border trade between the two countries and pay a friendly visit to pakistan.

the chinese delegation and the pakistan delegation held talks on may 16 and 17 on the further development of border trade between the two countries.

the pakistan commerce ministry gave a dinner on the evening of may 17 in rawalpindi in honour of the chinese delegation.

during its stay in pakistan, the chinese delegation visited gilgit. it was warmly welcomed by the local people.

## CHINA AND SUDAN

### Sino-Sudanese Trade Protocol for 1970 Signed in Khartoum

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 22, 1970)

the trade protocol between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of the sudan for the year of 1970 was signed here yesterday. chinese ambassador yang shou-cheng and sudanese acting under-secretary of the ministry of economy and foreign trade osman medani signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments. after the signing ceremony, they had a warm and friendly talk.

CHINA AND YEMEN

## Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien Receives Yemeni Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1970)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with abdolwaned al-kherbash, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, who will soon leave his post for home.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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CHINA-US

## It's Intolerable

by

Sang Tz'u

(Hong Kong Cheng-wu Pao, May 27, 1970)

Several days ago, several gods of plague of the US Defense Department had hypothetically thought of the result of dropping nuclear bombs on China: How many nuclear bombs would fall on how many large cities and how many Chinese would die. This is outrageous! Not even the name of beasts can describe the shamelessness and depravity of the Nixon Administration. It may be asked: What reason do they have for killing the Chinese people? But some may say: This is only a threat, a nuclear blackmail, it isn't going to happen. Besides, these monsters have such a "conclusion": The Chinese people can stand it. They cannot be all killed. What conclusion is this? What is the basis for such a "hypothesis"?

To be more exact, such is the "thinking" of hooligans attempting a bank robbery. Whether they imagine about this or really intend to do this, they are all the same "thinking"! It's no news when hooligans rob a bank. And the United States unnecessarily dropped two atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Can the Japanese people forget this?

The question is: China today is not China of yesterday. If Nixon has the daring to act on his wishes, then see who will be crushed into pieces in a nuclear war!

The present US Defense Secretary is a rotten egg. But the ex-Defense Secretary is also a rotten egg! In his capacity as President of "World Bank," McNamara went to Taipei last month, where he shouted that the population is excessive. He shamelessly "warned" the Chiang Kai-shek small dynasty:

"During the first century A.D. the world population was 250 million, and it took 1,600 years to double it. But the present world population is about 3,500 million, and it may be doubled in 35 years. If such a trend continues, a baby born today, when he grows to be seventy, will see a world with a population of 15,000 million." In the view of this "President," the most unfortunate thing is that "the poor and developing countries are leading in population growth. As a result, two-thirds of the population is faced with the prospect of starvation and under-nourishment, a high degree of

illiteracy and under-education, in a vicious circle of poverty. There is no longer any mere gap between the rich and poor countries, but a very deep chasm is evident. And such a situation will aggravate daily as never before!"

This fellow is obviously pointing his finger at the nose of the Chinese insulting them and posing as a tycoon. And the spokesman of Chiang Kai-shek who is more shameless than he, added hastily: "Most of the countries in the Asian region are developing countries. Owing to the rapid increase of population....." And so they are poor, and it is even admitted that the greatest effort has yet to be made to reduce the density of population on Taiwan..... In short, they accepted the set of decadent capitalist theories, basically negated class oppression and class struggle, shamelessly insulted themselves and the Chinese people, and absolved the American imperialists of the crime of starting war!

However, it is not necessary for the Chinese people to slap Nixon, because the American people are slapping him now. Have the poor Americans, large in number, had any "good" days? The middle class and even a part of the wealthy class who is unwilling to be buried with him is similarly opposing Nixon!

The American imperialists have gone too far in oppressing and blackmailing the people of the world. It's intolerable!

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JAPANESE MEETING IN HONG KONG

## Japanese Reactionaries Holding a Sinister Meeting in Hong Kong

- Wen-hui Pao commentary -

(Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, May 28, 1970)

A conference of Japanese ambassadors to the Southeast Asian countrie was opened in Hong Kong yesterday. According to foreign news despatches, this conference will discuss as its main topic the Indochina situation, and in the chair will be Aichi, the Japanese Foreign Minister who had just participated i the farce known as the "Asian conference" in Djakarta. Indications are that this conference of Japanese ambassadors is another sinister meeting stage-managed by the US imperialists and planned by the Japanese reactionaries to intensify their interference in Indochina.

Although the "Asian conference" and this sinister meeting differ in time and venue, their purposes are the same: to serve the US imperialists in their aggression against Cambodia and expanding the Indochina war, to work for the US imperialists' "new Asian policy"of making Asians fight Asians, and to serve as a spearhead for US aggression in Asia.

People know that the Djakarta conference held at the direction of the US imperialists had rigged up the so-called "Three-Nation Committee" made up of the Japanese reactionaries, the Indonesian fascist regime and the Rahman puppet clique. This committee is, even its promoters have admitted, a "special task force" for the United States. The aim of the US imperialists in setting up this "special task force" is, by putting up the signboard of seeking "peaceful solution" to the Cambodian question, to open the door for US imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and other running dogs of the United States to interfere directly in and invade Cambodia. Aichi had indicated brazenly after the Djakarta conference that Japan "will positively take the lead and do its best" to accomplish the set tasks. These few words suffice to expose completely the ugly features of the Japanese reactionaries who are willing to serve the US imperialists as a vanguard.

While the conference of Japanese ambassadors is being held in Hong Kong, people will naturally arrive at the conclusion that this sinister conference is in fact a continuation of the Djakarta farce.

Of course, the Japanese reactionaries, in holding this sinister meeting in Hong Kong have other motives apart from working out further plans and arrangements for the US imperialists' aggression against Cambodia and expansion of the Indochina war. The fact that the Japanese reactionaries have selected Hong Kong for holding a sinister conference to serve the US imperialist aggression should give one food for thought.

The Chinese people are resolutely opposed to any aggressive conspiracy of the US imperialists and its running dog the Japanese reactionaries.

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REVOLUTIONARY MASS CRITICISM

## Shanghai Workers Carry Out Revolutionary Mass Criticism in Depth in Political and Other Spheres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 16, 1970)

> Since the beginning of this year the workers of Shanghai, led by Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels, have launched a critical struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and their ideological system, according to the following report. The continuing development in depth of revolutionary mass criticism, says the article, guarantees the all-round implementation of the fighting tasks put forward at the CCP 9th Congress as well as further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Shanghai, May 15) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation; it means revolution," the working class of Shanghai hold high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, take the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon and criticize, in depth and perseveringly, the bourgeoisie, revisionism and various kinds of Rightist or ultra-"Left" erroneous tendencies against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the spheres of politics, economy, ideology and culture. This is a strong guarantee for the all-round fulfillment of various fighting tasks put forward by the Party's "9th Congress," further consolidates the dictatorship of the proletariat, and develops the excellent revolutionary situation.

Since the turn of this year, under the leadership of Party organizations and Party committees at various levels, the working class of Shanghai has firmly implemented various clarion calls issued by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader and studied and applied in a living way Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. There has emerged throughout the various spheres of politics, economy, ideology and culture a new upsurge of revolutionary mass criticism in which every one criticizes and struggles against renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and their ideological systems. The roaring waves of revolutionary mass criticism have washed away the handful of class enemies who hid themselves very deeply in our midst and cleared away the hidden evils endangering the dictatorship of the proletariat, and educated the broad masses. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has impressed more deeply the minds of the people, the Party's various proletarian policies have been carried out to a further extent, and the situations of revolution and production are ever improving.

Under the guidance of the banner of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the working class of Shanghai closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. When they were launching the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in depth in various sphere of the superstructure, a handful of class enemies, working to meet the needs of the bourgeoisie, put up the flag of "literary criticism," and under the cloak of "carrying out the policy," "giving an objective description of facts" and "giving things a free 'pass,'" maliciously disparaged the criticism of the revolutionary people against big poisonous weeds, such as the novel Morning in Shanghai, openly reversing the verdict on the bourgeoisie, the verdicts on the "four rascals," namely, Chou Yang, T'ien Han, Hsia Yen and Yang Han-sheng, and the verdict on renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The frenzied counter-attack of this handful of class enemies roused the incomparable indignation of the Shanghai workers.

The broad masses of workers conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists." They deeply realized that: We should not just listen to the resounding beating of gongs and drums and shut our eyes to the new trends of class struggle. If we neglect or discontinue criticism and struggle against the bourgeoisie on the ideological and cultural fronts, there will still be the danger of losing the bounteous fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution. To further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must hold high forever the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and carry the criticism and struggle against the bourgeoisie in the sphere of ideology through to the end.

The broad masses of workers of many units, including Shanghai National Cotton Mill No. 17, National Cotton Mill No. 21, Huchiang Machine Building Works, Navigation Instruments Plant, Tungfeng Sewing Machine Works and Shanghai Municipal Gas Company, rose unanimously in action and took an active part in the criticism and struggle against the bourgeois reactionary

ideas. The workers of National Cotton Mill No. 21 set up a workers' mass criticism writing group and published dozens of issues of a revolutionary mass criticism bulletin for circulation inside and outside the mill. Quoting from their personal experience, they unsparingly denounced the reactionary absurdity of reversing the verdict on the bourgeoisie, thereby greatly enhancing their consciousness of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of ideology.

Many old workers said in high fighting spirits: "We must wage protracted struggle against the bourgeoisie. We not only struggled in the past and struggle at present, but also will struggle in the future. We shall never stop fighting until the wolves have been totally exterminated!"

The working class of Shanghai municipality have learned deeply from the practice of struggle that, to raise revolutionary mass criticism to a new level, they must study and apply Chairman Mao's policies and strategic ideas in a living way, strictly distinguish the two qualitatively different contradictions and continuously carry out Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies, so that they will be able to rally the overwhelming majority of the people round themselves and isolate and defeat the handful of the most stubborn class enemies to the greatest possible extent.

The workers of Shanghai No. 3 Pharmaceutical Workshop closely combined revolutionary mass criticism with the carrying out of Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies. The broad masses of workers took the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to relentlessly expose and criticize the handful of class enemies and their reactionary ideas, thereby promptly clearing away the intervention of reactionary ideas coming from the Right and from the ultra "Left," and guaranteeing rapid implementation of Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies.

They used Mao Tse-tung's thought to make a class, historical and dialectical analysis of the various erroneous ideas and erroneous tendencies among the people, criticized them appropriately, and eventually clarified thinking and united with the comrades, thereby uniting with all forces that could be united, hitting hard at the handful of class enemies who stuck to their reactionary standpoint, and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Shanghai Direct-Current Motor Plant conscientiously carried out Chairman Mao's policy toward intellectuals while relentlessly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "management of factory by experts," "technique comes first," "slavish comprador philosophy" and "trailing behind at a snail's pace." The plant's revolutionary committee led the broad masses of workers, on the one hand, to criticize the bourgeois ideas of various shapes and colors of divorcing from the masses and from reality, which prevailed among the engineers and technicians, and on the other hand, to criticize the various erroneous tendencies that emerged in the course of carrying out the policy toward intellectuals and to persistently apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in making concrete analysis of the engineers and technicians of the whole plant. It also organized the workers to "re-educate"

these engineers and technicians, to boldly use them while educating them and to educate them intensively while using them.

While joining the workers in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, the engineers and technicians consciously accepted "re-education" by the workers. They greatly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and played an active role in the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign and during the new upsurge of production.

During the revolutionary mass criticism, the Shanghai workers paid close attention to applying Chairman Mao's methods of class analysis and materialist dialectics in making scientific analysis and full reasoning of things, and pushed the revolutionary mass criticism to develop soundly along the track of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in making concrete analysis of concrete things, the broad masses of workers could tell more clearly Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought from revisionism, socialism from capitalism, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and fragrant flowers from poisonous weed. They could make criticism in depth and in a thoroughgoing way, destroy old things completely, and establish new things firmly.

While sharply criticizing the revisionist trash of "production comes first" and "put techniques in command," they paid attention to criticizing the erroneous ideas that "it is safe to grasp revolution but dangerous to grasp production" and "when revolution is carried out well, production will naturally improve," and went further to put the relationship between revolution and production and between politics and professional work in their right positions.

While sharply criticizing "putting profits in command," they stressed the necessity of accumulating capital for building socialism. While sharply criticizing "management of factory by experts," they paid attention to utilizing the skills of the bourgeois experts and making them serve socialism.

While sharply criticizing the crimes of the handful of capitalist-roaders in using irrational regulations and system to stifle the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm, they criticized the "theory that system is useless" which advocated abolishing all systems and prevailed among a small number of people.

Some factories also criticized the tendency toward "anarchism" which prevailed after "slavishness" had been wiped out, and exposed and hit at a handful of class enemies who incited anarchism in a frenzied attempt to sabotage production and subsequently to violate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

During the revolutionary mass criticism, the Shanghai workers extensively used the sharp weapon of "short commentaries" and brought their fighting force into full play. In many factories, "short commentaries"

written by the workers were put up everywhere, vigorously propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's guidelines and policies and criticizing the bourgeoisie and various erroneous tendencies. These "short commentaries" discussed problems and made remarks on them separately, holding a clear viewpoint, carrying sharp criticism, written briefly and in a popular language, and playing the role of uniting and educating the people and hitting at the enemies.

Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought. The continuous and profound development of revolutionary mass criticism has greatly increased the workers' abilities to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to observe and analyze things and gives a further impetus to the flourishing development of the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In various factories and enterprises in Shanghai, workers' philosophical study groups have appeared like bamboo shoots after the rain. A philosophical study group means a fighting group for criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie. They study and apply philosophy in the course of struggle, continuously heighten the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to a new level, and develop the great struggle of criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie in ever greater depth.

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REMOLDING OF WORLD OUTLOOK

# Develop in Depth Revolutionary Mass Criticism, Earnestly Remold World Outlook

by

Ch'uan Hung Nung (川红农)
of Ch'uansha hsien, Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 24, 1970)

The authors of the following article, a "worker-peasant-soldier writing group" hidden under the pseudonym of Ch'uan Hung Nung, point out the necessity of ceaselessly criticizing the "counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art" promoted by the "quartet" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng and remolding the world outlook of all.--SCMP Ed.

Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," has been published 28 years. A review of this splendid work today, after the great victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, makes it even more intimate to us. This splendid work will forever point to the direction of our progress and guide us from victory to victory.

In his "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," the great leader Chairman Mao points out: "To defeat the enemy, we must rely first of all on the army whose hand holds the gun. However, it is not enough to have such an armed force. We must also have an army of culture."

In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, we have rushed to the battlefield of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We, "Ch'uan Hung Nung," are only one of the thousands of worker-peasant-soldier writing groups that have been formed throughout the country. Most of us are poor and lower-middle peasants whose legs are covered with mud and whose hands are calloused. With hoe in hand we can cultivate the land; with pen in hand we can learn to write criticisms, opening fierce fire on renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. A review of the fighting progress of the past more than one year shows that we have been advancing under the guidance and inspiration of this splendid work of Chairman Mao.

In studying "Talks at Yenan Forum for Literature and Art," it is necessary to use it as a weapon and develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in depth.

The truth is that some comrades think that being merely peasants, we should be contented with being able to write some news reports, and that mass criticism and repudiation, particularly repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art, is something out of our depth. After repeatedly studying "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," we deeply realize that history was created by us the working people, and that we workers, peasants and soldiers must take possession not only of the political stage, but also of the stage of literature and art.

In the past, we were subject for a long time to the dictatorship of a counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art that ran counter to the ideas of Chairman Mao. Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han, Yang Han-sheng and the like produced a large number of poisonous weed stories, plays, and movies, in which workers, peasants and soldiers were uglified and twisted beyond recognition. At that time the weapon of literary and art criticism was also not in our hands. Chou Yang and his "quartet" produced a whole set of black fallacies, such as for instance the theory of "writing the truth," the theory of "the middle people," theory of opposing "smell of gunpowder," etc., creating "theoretical basis" for their vicious denigration of workers, peasants and soldiers. The "quartet" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng, leaders of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art have now collapsed, but the remaining poison of the revisionist black line for literature and art is not yet completely eradicated.

"Without destruction, there can be no construction, and destruction means criticism and revolution." The worker-peasant-soldier writing force can grow up only by tempering itself in the fighting of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. We must use "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" as a weapon and launch an intensive and lasting revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Thus our writing group has joined the fight of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, firing in particular one cannonball after another and throwing one dagger after another at the bourgeois line for journalism and the black line for literature and art.

In July last year, after Red Flag magazine published the critical essays of "Criticizing the Stanislavsky 'System'" and "The Spectre of the Confucian School and Practical Class Struggle," we, studying and fighting simultaneously, wrote two essays criticizing Confucius and another criticizing Stanislavsky. Immediately after these, we also wrote essays criticizing the poisonous weed movies "Fighting in Shanghai" and "Early Morning Chill."

While we, armed with "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," were ceaselessly launching fierce attacks on the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art, a clown in Shanghai, Sang Wei-ch'uan ( 桑 偉 川 ) came out into the open to defend the reactionary story, Morning in Shanghai, producing a new poisonous weed, "Criticizing Morning in Shanghai." This teacher by negative example and the living, practical class struggle once more taught us a lesson, enabling us to realize profoundly that

revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation could only be tightly grasped and must not slacken, that we could only take the initiative in attack and must not wait to be called to battle, that we could only develop it in depth and lastingly, and must not give up half way.

In studying "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," it is necessary to go deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers and remold one's world outlook along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The work of all revolutionary writers and artists can have meaning only if they maintain ties with the masses, portray the masses, and act as faithful spokesmen for the masses." We took some time to realize the significance of this statement. At first some comrades, believing that they were already in the three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment all the time and were therefore part of the masses themselves, thought that the question of their isolation from the masses and not serving the masses did not exist for them at all. But facts taught us a lesson.

One of the comrades, having joined the writing group, thought it his exclusive job to write and to educate the peasants. Accordingly, when he went down to conduct investigation or hold informal talks, he always regarded himself as a teacher and ordered people about. As a result, for a long time he was unable to write anything.

When we found this situation, we realized that it was not a mere question of method, but rather a question of orientation, a question of stand, a question of the remolding of one's world outlook. Accordingly we launched a "minor rectification" and earnestly studied "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." As a result of the study, we all realized that if one was really to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants, one must earnestly remold one's world outlook. We proposed that the worker-peasant-soldier writing group should maintain close ties with the masses, forever labor together, study together, and fight together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way amid the struggle and thoroughly remold their world outlook.

Although we take up the weapon of literary and art criticism and criticize and repudiate the revisionist literary and art theories and the bourgeois world outlook, we must at the same time be vigilant against attacks on our persons by bourgeois ideology.

On one occasion a comrade went to a water transportation station to sum up the experience gained there in living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He wrote a report on the investigation, with which he was very satisfied and which he read to the boatmen. When he came to that part which opened with "Oh, waters of P'uchiang that wind endlessly...," the boatmen remarked to the point: "You have not depicted the simple but profound class feeling of the boatmen, but merely give expression to the feeling of the bourgeoisie through the mouth of the boatmen."

Once more we reviewed "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." Chairman Mao points out: "There are many comrades...who do not go near the worker-peasant-soldier masses, do not understand and study them, lack friends among them, and do not know how to portray them well. If they try to portray the worker-peasant-soldier masses, they would represent them with the face of petty bourgeois intellectuals but wearing the clothes of the working people." How profound that remark is! Our worker-peasant-soldier writing group likewise have a problem of remolding of world outlook, a problem of going near the worker-peasant masses.

One day we were preparing to write an essay criticizing Confucius. At first all erroneously thought that "Since Confucius died more than 2,000 years ago, the criticism is purely academic." We did not regard the criticism as a struggle between proletarian ideology and bourgeois, feudal ideology. We locked ourselves in a small room and racked our brains, going from one concept to another and one abstraction to another abstraction. The essay produced was dry-as-dust, and even we ourselves shook our heads in disappointment.

With this problem in mind, we once more studied "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." Chairman Mao taught us: "Literary and art workers should study society, that is to say, they should study every class in society, their interrelations and respective conditions, their outward aspect and their mind. Only when all this is made clear can our literature and art have rich content and a correct orientation."

Accordingly we scrapped the draft and went among the poor and lower-middle peasants to hear their views and criticize Confucius together with them. Finally, with the personal experiences of the poor and lower-middle peasants and irrefutable facts, we effectively refuted the reactionary fallacies of Confucius and produced criticial essays popular with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

After reading these essays, the poor and lower-middle peasants said, "These critical essays propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought, use the language of the poor and lower-middle peasants, criticize their implacable foes, and say what is in their minds."

The incident deeply educated us. Members of our writing group, being bred and brought up locally and drawn from the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, appear to have solved the question of whom they should serve. But the fact is that, as Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Many comrades have not yet clearly and positively solved this problem." This is because class struggle in society, the bourgeois viewpoint of journalism, and the remnant poison of the revisionist black line for literature and art will inevitably be reflected in our ranks through all channels. We must forever follow the great teaching of Chairman Mao in his "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in the midst of the fiery struggle, forever remain together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, ceaselessly remold our world outlook, and fight to the end in order to firmly occupy the cultural positions of the proletariat!

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## All Chinese Revolutionaries Determined to Remold World Outlook in Line with Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1970)

people throughout china are marking the 28th anniversary of the publication of our great leader chairman mao's brilliant "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" while firmly supporting and responding to chairman mao's fighting call and bringing to a high tide the nation-wide movement in support of the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

in the excellent situation at home and abroad, communists, workers, peasants and soldiers, and revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, full of profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, are studying once again chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and discussing "remould world outlook", the may 23 editorial of the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the publication of this brilliant document.

they are determined to follow the road indicated by the "talks", do their utmost to remould their world outlook, conscientiously carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, fulfil all the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress faster and better and achieve still greater, new victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist construction.

revolutionaries in many places have held forums, study classes and meetings in the past few days to study the "talks" conscientiously and grasp the spirit of it deeply.

publication of the important editorial "remould world outlook" has heightened the enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses in this study movement.

in the light of their experience of struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution, communists and the revolutionary masses have once again studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and discussed the great historic significance of this brilliant work of chairman mao's. the consensus of opinion is as follows:

"this brilliant document is not only the most comprehensive and masterly generalization of the marxist-leninist theory of literature and art and a great programme for the proletarian ideological-cultural revolution, but also a political manifesto for transforming the world in the image of the proletarian vanguard and a beacon guiding all communists and revolutionaries in achieving their ideological revolutionization."

the communists and revolutionary masses warmly declare that, today, guided by the brilliant thinking of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, as masters of the country, have mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in all spheres of the superstructure. the model revolutionary theatrical works -- splendid achievements in implementing chairman mao's proletarian line in literature and art -- have been constantly consolidated and perfected in struggle and have been warmly received by the worker, peasant, and soldier masses. a proletarian revolutionary

movement in literature and art, with the model revolutionary theatrical works as its hallmark, is forging ahead. the exemplary experience of "six factories and two universities" in carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, which is a vivid embodiment of chairman mao's various proletarian policies, is blossoming and bearing fruit everywhere in the country. the movement of revolutionary mass criticism is developing in depth. the masses of communists and revolutionaries are marching forward in giant strides along the road of ideological revolutionization.

"this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." the worker, peasant and soldier masses are again studying this great teaching set forth by chairman mao in the "talks" and gaining deeper recognition of the importance of the remoulding of world outlook. the workers and revolutionary intellectuals of the peking hsinhua printing house and tsinghua university felt this deeply in recalling their fighting course during the great proletarian cultural revolution in which they had closely followed chairman mao's great strategic plan and done a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation. they said: the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines under the dictatorship of the proletariat is, in the final analysis, a struggle between transforming the world in accordance with the proletarian world outlook and transforming it in accordance with the bourgeois world outlook. of the many important things, the most important is to use mao tsetung thought to remould world outlook. while engaged in the great cause of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must thoroughly remould our old ideology and firmly establish the proletarian world outlook. only in this way can we be infinitely loyal to our great leader chairman mao and do a better job of implementing all of chairman mao's great instructions and proletarian policies and transforming the objective world.

revolutionary art workers in peking and shanghai, who performed model revolutionary theatrical works recognize more deeply that chairman mao's teaching "without such remoulding, they can do nothing well and will be misfits" is a great truth. only when they have solved the question of world outlook and the question of "for whom?" can the intellectuals make some contributions and be welcomed by workers, peasants and soldiers.

the members of the revolutionary committee of the peking railway car section of the peking railway sub-administration contrasted their own ideological revolutionization with the spirit of the "talks". they found the gap and took measures to fill it in. they said: the first important thing in building up a leading group is to grasp ideological revolutionization. the cadres must take the lead in remoulding their world outlook. only by making great and ceaseless efforts to remould one's world outlook, can one closely and permanently follow chairman mao in making revolution and wield power well for the proletariat.

in studying the "talks", poor and lower-middle peasants in all parts of the country have raised their consciousness of farming for the revolution. they said: the peasants also face the question "for whom?" we will firmly follow chairman mao's teachings, take the interests of the whole into consideration and contribute to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

commanders and fighters of the ninth company of a people's liberation army unit now guarding tienanmen square in peking recalled their fighting history while studying the "talks". they have deeply recognized that while using great

mao tsetung thought to remould one's world outlook, the most important thing is to act consciously. only by acquiring a high level of revolutionary consciousness can one stand firmly and go ahead steadily at key moments and devote oneself entirely to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

in the course of studying the "talks", the communist party members throughout the country have pledged to remould their world outlook in the image of the proletarian vanguard so as to become vanguard fighters in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they expressed their firm determination truly to solve the question of joining the party ideologically by conscientiously studying this document, studying chairman mao's thinking on party building and the new party constitution, carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in a sustained and deep-going way, eliminating the remnant sinister influences of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on party building pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, constantly getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh in their thinking, strengthening proletarian party spirit and promoting their ideological revolutionization.

delegates to the hunan provincial conference on party consolidation and building studied the important editorial "remould world outlook" and came to the conclusion: our great leader chairman mao's brilliant "talks" has indicated to us the fundamental way for remoulding world outlook. in our work of party consolidation and building, we must give priority to consolidating the party ideologically and see to it that every party member is armed with chairman mao's brilliant thinking.

the communist party members, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals who have taken the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive, studied the "talks" in the light of their experience and deeply recognized that the fundamental way to remould world outlook is to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and to integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers. this strengthened their determination to follow chairman mao's teaching: "they must for a long period of time unreservedly and whole-heartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers". the students of the liuho "may 7" cadre school in heilungkiang province used their experience to illustrate the great significance of studying chairman mao's brilliant "talks". they said: the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is the basis for remoulding world outlook. class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment provide the best classrooms for remoulding world outlook. and integration with workers, peasants and soldiers is the inevitable course for remoulding world outlook. medical workers who were attending the mobilization meeting of the shanghai medical service for going to border regions were inspired by this important editorial after listening to it on the radio. under the guidance of the brilliant thinking of the great leader chairman mao's "talks", they were determined to go for a long time and unreservedly integrate themselves with workers, peasants and soldiers and whole-heartedly serve them all their lives.

party members, the worker, peasant and soldier masses, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals studied chairman mao's brilliant "talks" in the context of the excellent revolutionary situation with regard to the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. they pledged themselves to use this document as their weapon for speeding up their ideological revolutionization, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war,

respond to the great leader chairman mao's fighting call with concrete actions, support the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs and make still greater contributions to support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of the world in their revolutionary struggle.

## ANTI-US RALLIES

### 100,000 Armymen and Civilians in North China City Support Chairman Mao's Statement

**(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 23, 1970)**

100,000 armymen and civilians in shihchiachuang, capital of hopei province in north china, held a mass rally and parade on the morning of the 21st, warmly supporting our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement. they declared that they would, with concrete action, firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the revolutionary people of the world in carrying the just struggle to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs through to the end.

the city was permeated by a militant revolutionary atmosphere. thousands upon thousands of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. and revolutionary intellectuals, red guards and revolutionary cadres streamed from all corners of the city to the square where the rally was held. they came carrying huge portraits of our great leader chairman mao and waving the red covered "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" in high excitement. time and again they shouted: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

attending the rally were li hsueh-feng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee; liu tzu-hou, first vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee and p.l.a. units stationed in the locality -- tseng mei, liu tien-chen, yen chuan-yen, li ching-liu, wang ai-hsi, tu hsueh-chung, hsu cheng-chih, hsiao ching-fu, wang shih-yen, kuo lin-chih, ku chi-feng and wang tse-min.

comrade li hsueh-feng addressed the rally. he said: "the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement penetratingly analyzes the present revolutionary situation of the world, sums up the experience of the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries, indicates the law governing the inevitability of the failure of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, and points out the orientation of the struggle for the revolutionary people of the whole world."

he said: "we will go into action at once to comprehensively propagate and conscientiously study chairman mao's solemn

statement, and fulfil the tasks of the struggle-criticism-transformation in a still quicker and better way, and by concrete actions 'grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war' in response to the call of our great leader chairman mao, firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and firmly support the people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

tseng mei, political commissar of the hopei provincial command of the p.l.a., ma fu-chuan, vice-chairman of the shinchiachuang municipal revolutionary committee and representative of the workers, sung hsieh-sheng, a combat hero, first class, of a p.l.a. unit, shen hsiao-to, representative of poor and lower-middle peasants and li hsuen-chih, representative of revolutionary intellectuals, also spoke at the rally. they all expressed support for chairman mao's statement and pledged resolute action to carry it out. they pledged to act in line with chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and make contributions in support of the revolutionary struggle of the people of indo-china and the world people, and to the defeat of the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

following the rally, 100,000 armymen and civilians held a mammoth demonstration and parade.

## 50,000 People in Yinchuan Hold Rally and Demonstration Backing Chairman Mao's Statement

**(NCNA-English Yinchuan, May 23, 1970)**

fifty thousand armymen and civilians of yinchuan, capital of the ningsia hui autonomous region, held a mammoth rally and demonstration on may 21, for most resolutely backing the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism.

kang chien-min, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the ningsia hui autonomous region; chen yang-chun, deputy commander of the ningsia command of the p.l.a. and chang hua, a worker, attended the rally and spoke.

kang chien-min said: "chairman mao's solemn statement points out the way forward for the struggle of the revolutionary people of the world and inspires their revolutionary morale. it will have a far-reaching impact on the revolutionary struggle of the revolutionary people of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

"we will follow the teaching of our great leader chairman mao," he said, "and resolutely support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

he added: "chairman mao points out in his statement that

'innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history.' this wise thesis of chairman mao's has been proved to be an unbreakable great truth by the practice of the world's revolutionary people in their struggle. chairman mao's brilliant concept 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' has been grasped by increasing numbers of oppressed people and oppressed nations. the revolutionary armed struggle is raging high, while decadent and declining u.s. imperialism, which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak, and all its running dogs are bound to be buried by the revolutionary people of the world."

chang hua, speaking on behalf of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and other people of various nationalities in the yinchuan district, expressed their determination to respond to chairman mao's great call and pledged support for the people of all countries in their struggle against u.s. imperialism by concrete actions in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

after the rally, the armymen and civilians marched in a mammoth demonstration. they repeatedly shouted: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "long live the communist party of china exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

liu chen-huan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region, and other leading members also attended the rally and joined the revolutionary masses in the demonstration.

## 200,000-Strong Rally in Lanchow Supports Chairman Mao's Statement

**(NCNA-English Lanchow, May 23, 1970)**

two hundred thousand armymen and civilians in lanchow, kansu province, held a rally and parade on may 21 to back our great leader chairman mao's statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and indignantly condemn u.s. imperialism for its towering crime of invading cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in indo-china.

speaking at the rally, hsien neng-han, chairman of the kansu provincial revolutionary committee, said: "we, the 13 million revolutionary people of various nationalities and all the commanders and fighters of the army units stationed in kansu province, firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

"chairman mao's statement is a heavy blow at the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs, and a tremendous inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism.

"where there is oppression, there is resistance, and where there is aggression, there is revolutionary struggle against aggression. by its acts of aggression everywhere, u.s. imperialism has kindled the flame of revolutionary struggle waged by the people throughout the world against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. we resolutely respond to our great leader chairman mao's call, will do our work well with the world revolution in mind and make greater contributions to supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world."

other speakers at the rally were chang heng-yun, nien chi-jung, kuo wen-hsing and shan hsiu who represented the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, p.l.a. units stationed in lanchow and revolutionary intellectuals of lanchow, respectively. they all pledged to respond to the great leader chairman mao's fighting call and support the revolutionary struggle of the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs with concrete actions in doing a better job of grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

attending the rally were leading comrades of the kansu provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. lanchow units, the provincial command of the p.l.a. and the lanchow municipal revolutionary committee including kuo peng, kao wei-sung, liu hsi-yuan, hu chi-tsung, lung ping-chu, chu pei-ping, liang jen-chieh, li yung-ho, li sheng-chuan, li cheng-ping, yao shu-yin and hu ting-fa.

the rally was followed by a demonstration by 200,000 armymen and civilians. holding high portraits of our great leader chairman mao and red flags, the paraders shouted the slogans: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" "long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "long live the communist party of china exclamation" and "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

## Chinghai Plateau City Mass Meeting and Demonstration Support Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

**(NCNA-English Sining, May 23, 1970)**

one hundred thousand people of various nationalities in sining held a grand rally on the 21st to voice their enthusiastic support for the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement. they declared their firm support for the just struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

on the morning of the 21st, the plateau city of sining, capital of chinghai province, flew a forest of red flags. cherishing profound proletarian internationalist feelings, the revolutionary people of han, tibetan, hui, tu, sala,

mongolian, kazakh and other nationalities and commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in the locality converged on the meeting place with huge portraits of the great leader chairman mao. they shouted over and over again: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

attending were hsieh hung-fu, sung chang-keng, lu tsun-chieh and tseng cheng, leading members of the chinghai provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. provincial command and the p.l.a. units stationed in chinghai.

hsieh hung-fu, vice-chairman of the chinghai provincial revolutionary committee, and sung chang-keng, political commissar of the p.l.a. chinghai provincial command, addressed the meeting. in their speeches, they unanimously held: our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement analyses the present revolutionary situation in the world in a most penetrating and scientific way and indicates to the people of the world the orientation for struggle. chairman mao's statement has greatly boosted the morale of the world's revolutionary people and deflates the arrogance of imperialism and all its running dogs. it fully demonstrates the iron will of the 700 million chinese people and the people all over the world in struggling against u.s. imperialism. we, people of various nationalities in chinghai and commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in the locality warmly support the statement and will act on it firmly. we must hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and rally still more closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. we must implement still better chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", deepen the mass struggle-criticism-transformation campaign and support the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world with concrete action.

among the other speakers were lung kuang-chien, representative of workers; pu yung-sheng, representative of poor and lower-middle peasants; wang shu-ping, representative of the p.l.a. commanders and fighters stationed in the locality; and yao yung-hsin, representative of revolutionary intellectuals. they all pledged that keeping the whole world in view, they would support the just struggle of the world people against u.s. imperialism by outstanding results in their respective units in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

a mighty demonstration was held following the mass rally.

## 300,000 People Hold Rally in Shantung Province Supporting Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Tsinan, May 23, 1970)

300,000 armymen and civilians in tsinan, the capital of shantung province, held a mass rally on the morning of may 21, demonstrating their stand for the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the rally began amidst the strains of "tungfanghung" (the east is red). li yiao-wen, leading member of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and the tsinan units of the people's liberation army, read out the great leader chairman mao's statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" then, yuan sheng-ping, leading member of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. tsinan units, spoke at the rally. he said: "chairman mao's solemn statement fully expresses the iron will and determination of the armymen and civilians of china to support the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. we firmly stand for it and resolutely act upon it. chairman mao's statement profoundly analyses the present international situation and points the way forward for the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggle. this statement is a powerful ideological weapon for the world's people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. it has dealt a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and given great encouragement to the people of the world who are fighting u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

"the present world situation is exellent. a new revolutionary storm against u.s. imperialist aggression is developing vigorously throughout the world. inspired by chairman mao's statement, the people of the world are sure to unite more closely, support each other, persevere in their struggle and win still greater victories in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

yuan sheng-ping said: "we resolutely respond to the fighting call by the great leader chairman mao. with the motherland in mind and the whole world in view, we will heighten our conciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and support the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world with concrete actions in 'carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously', deepening revolutionary mass criticism and carrying out the proletarian policies of the party in an all-round way, 'grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war', and carrying out the fundamental tasks of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and the principle of 'self-reliance' and 'hard struggle' at the grass-root level."

attending the rally were leading members of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. tsinan units, the provincial command of the people's liberation army and the tsinan municipal revolutionary committee, including yang kuo-fu, cheng shao-fu, liu yung, chang chih-hsiu, chen mei-tsao, pao hsien-chih, tung kuo-kuei, ho chih-yuan, chao hsiu-teh.

liu kang-lai, a representative of the workers, li shu-cheng, a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants, chang hsi-chun, a representative of the army stationed in the locality, wang yuan-sheng, a representative of red guards and sung yu-ching, a representative of cultural circles spoke at the rally. all expressed hearty support for the great leader

chairman mao's statement and their determination to act upon it. they pledged to do a better job in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war so as to respond to chairman mao's solemn statement and make contributions to the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism with concrete actions.

the song "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" ended the rally, which was followed by a demonstration.

## Mass Rally and Demonstration in East China City Support Chairman Mao's Statement

**(NCNA-English Hofei, May 23, 1970)**

one hundred and thirty thousand workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, people's liberation army commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and red guards in hofei, capital of anhwei province, imbued with revolutionary zeal, held a rally and demonstration on the 21st to express their resolute support for chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

the rally began amidst the strains of the magnificent song of "the east is red". yang hsiao-chun, vice-chairman of the anhwei provincial revolutionary committee, read out our great leader chairman mao's statement. then, sung pei-chang, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke. he said that chairman mao's solemn statement made a profound analysis of the present excellent revolutionary situation as regards the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and thoroughly exposed the reactionary nature of u.s. imperialism. it is a telling blow to u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs and a great encouragement and mobilization to the people of the world who are carrying on their revolutionary struggles, he said. on behalf of the anhwei provincial revolutionary committee and the thirtyfive million people of the whole province, he expressed the most resolute support for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement and firmly supported the revolutionary struggle of the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the rest of the world against u.s. imperialism. he said: "we must conscientiously study chairman mao's statement and see more clearly the present excellent situation in the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. we must deeply understand the great truth that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun', continuously raise our consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we must conduct class struggle in an even deeper way in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields, fulfil all tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation with even better and quicker results and carry out the task of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship in every unit at the grass root level. we must carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and, by concrete action, support the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism."

wang wen-mo, a leading member of the anhwei provincial command of the p.l.a. and the p.l.a. units stationed in the locality; li ting-shan, a representative of workers; yen hung-shu, a representative of poor and lower-middle peasants; chen kuo-hua, a representative of the p.l.a. commanders and fighters; and li sheng-li, a representative of red guards, also addressed the rally.

also present were leading members of the anhwei provincial and hofei municipal revolutionary committees, anhwei provincial command of the p.l.a. and the p.l.a. units stationed in the locality including hsu wen-cheng, li chuan-kuei, chang chen-tung, kuan chun-ting, cheng yeh-tang, wu lan-ting, ma tsung-huang, liu kuei, yang chia-pao, lo ying-chen and pan chi-chi.

the rally was followed by a huge demonstration and parade. the demonstrators repeatedly shouted: "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation"

## 200,000 People in Kweiyang Meet to Support Chairman Mao's Statement

**(NCNA-English Kweiyang, May 23, 1970)**

the great leader chairman mao's statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" stirred the mountain city of kweiyang, capital of the southwest province of kweichow.

on may 21, two hundred thousand armymen and civilians in the city held a mass rally, followed by a demonstration, to show their firm support to chairman mao's solemn statement. they pledged to resolutely stand for the three indo-chinese peoples and people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism.

carrying huge portraits of the great leader chairman mao, holding high red flags and with copies of the red-covered "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" in their hands, the revolutionary people of various nationalities and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters converge from all directions on "spring thunder" square.

presided over by chu teh-lan, chairman of the kweiyang municipal revolutionary committee, the rally began at ten in the morning. ho kung-yu, commander of the kweichow provincial command of the p.l.a. and vice-chairman of the kweichow provincial revolutionary committee, read out at the meeting the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement. present were leading members of the kweichow provincial revolutionary committee, the kweichow provincial command of the p.l.a. and the p.l.a. units stationed in the province including tan yi-nung, chang jung-sen, shih hsin-an, chang ming, chang chien-min, liu hsing-sheng, pao teh-chin, hsu ying-nien, han feng, chang liang, chang hsin-tien, ma fu-tseng, yen shang-chien, chao lin-chin and liu shih-ming.

the responsible member of the kweichow provincial revolutionary committee, tan yi-nung, spoke at the meeting. he said: "chairman mao's solemn statement indicates the direction for continuous advance by the people of various countries in their struggle. it inspires their fighting will and ennances their confidence and resolve to win victory. an upsurge on an even greater scale in the struggle against u.s. imperialism will surely come quickly. the revolutionary movement of the people of the world will eventually hurl u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys into the grave."

"the 20 million revolutionary people of various nationalities in kweichow province and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters stationed in the province," he pledged, "will firmly respond to chairman mao's great call. we will continue revolutionary mass criticism throughout the province, ennance unity, go all out, carry out all of the party's proletarian policies and work hard to fulfil and overfulfil the national economic plan to strive for an outstanding achievement so as to accelerate the socialist construction of the motherland and support the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries."

in his speech, the leading member of the p.l.a. units stationed in the province, chang jung-sen, said: "chairman mao's statement is a powerful ideological weapon to push ahead the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. it is a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys. we must bear in mind chairman mao's great teaching 'china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity' and make still greater contributions to supporting the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys."

representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals of the city, tsui an-jen, huang hsiu-lien, pien kuang-kuei and li sheng-fang, also spoke at the meeting. they all pledged to strive for greater achievements both in revolution and production and make new contributions to support the socialist construction of the motherland and the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

the armymen and civilians held a grand demonstration after the rally.

## 2,600,000 People in Tientsin Demonstrate in Firm Support of Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

**(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 24, 1970)**

600,000 armymen and civilians in tientsin yesterday held mammoth demonstrations and rallies in firm support of the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement, expressing their determination to support the world's people in their revolutionary struggle against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs by concrete action. from the evening of may 20 through 23, 2,600,000 revolutionary masses in the city took part in mammoth demonstrations and rallies.

from dawn to night over the past few days, holding red banners and with "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" in their hands, contingents of demonstrators marched in the streets, singing revolutionary songs and denouncing u.s. imperialism's heinous crimes. the shouting of the slogan, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs", swept across the hai river.

imbued with proletarian internationalism, 700,000 workers in the metallurgical, textile, machinery, chemical, light, building and communications industries took part in the demonstrations in high spirits. resolutely responding to chairman mao's great fighting call, dockers at tientsin new harbour have the country in heart and the whole world in mind and are supporting the world's people's struggle against u.s. imperialism by concrete action in fast loading and unloading. there has been a new high tide of grasping revolution and promoting production in the past few days. on the evening of may 21, the workers at the no. 3 dock area overfulfilled the semi-annual plan for loading and unloading 40 days ahead of schedule.

the poor and lower-middle peasants on the outskirts of tientsin have pledged to translate chairman mao's great call into concrete actions. they are determined to launch vigorous revolutionary mass criticism and strive for bumper harvest this year, as their contribution to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and supporting the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of the world in their revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism.

## Five Million Armymen and People in Shanghai Demonstrate in Support of Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 24, 1970)

five million people took part in demonstrations in shanghai in the past few days to show that they firmly stand for the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, red guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals who took part in the demonstrations pledged to respond resolutely to chairman mao's great fighting call. they are determined to deepen the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, fulfil all the fighting tasks set by the party's ninth congress, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and with concrete action support the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

workers of the shanghai machine tool plant, chiangnan shipyards, shanghai electric machinery plant, shanghai number one iron and steel plant, shanghai number one cotton mill where chairman mao had made inspection tours, and the shanghai number 17 cotton mill and other plants held rallies and demonstrations in the past few days.

in a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere, they enthusiastically carried forward the socialist revolutionary emulation movement. they said that, as chairman mao has pointed out, "revolution is the main trend in the world today". the revolutionary situation throughout the world is excellent. the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia are winning tremendous victories in their fight against u.s. imperialism. the national liberation struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples and the revolutionary struggles of the people in europe, north america and oceania are all surging forward vigorously. the paper tiger, u.s. imperialism, is beset with troubles internally and externally, and at the end of its tether, with unprecedented

isolation abroad. chairman mao's solemn statement is surely to greatly inspire the revolutionary fighting morale of the world's people. it is to guide them from victory to still greater victories in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

inspired by chairman mao's solemn statement, the shanghai workers are winning new great victories in grasping revolution and promoting production. the workers of the shanghai number one iron and steel plant made new achievements in high output, fine quality and low consumption of raw materials the very night the statement was broadcast. the output of steel continued to rise remarkably for days running. the workers and revolutionary technicians of the chiangnan shipyards worked timelessly in high spirits to launch a 10,000-ton ship ahead of time. they pledged to support the world's people in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism by building more and better ships.

after studying chairman mao's statement, the members of people's communes on the city's outskirts resolved to support the world's people in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism by fully implementing chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and aim for bumper harvests of grain and cotton.

the revolutionary fighters in the arts, journalism and publishing and athletics also participated in the parades.

## Rallies and Demonstrations by 4.5 Million in Peking in Past Few Days Supporting Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1970)

massive parades here yesterday backed the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism, in a continuing high-tide of demonstrations. 4.5 million armymen and civilians in the capital took part in rallies and demonstrations over the past few days.

the masses of revolutionary people take chairman mao's great fighting call as a tremendous motive force for the revolution and they are determined to fulfill the militant tasks set by the ninth party congress in a better and quicker way, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and win greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. with these concrete actions, they want to support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

the demonstrators swept in a flood across tienanmen square with the red-covered "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" in their hands and carrying streamers inscribed with slogans. when it began to rain in the morning yesterday, the demonstrators pressed on undaunted, their fighting spirit mounting ever higher. file after file of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, people's liberation army commanders and fighters, young red guards, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and other inhabitants marched past raising their arms again and again shouting: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the

world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation" "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland exclamation be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intrucers exclamation" "long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

the peking general knitwear mill had finished more than half of its output plan for the year. with this success and marked success in revolution, workers of the mill took part in the demonstration. they said: "we will make further efforts to carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people'. we will keep the whole situation in mind while doing a good job at our own posts to win even greater victories". workers from the peking hoisting-machine plant and other factories and mines who had overfulfilled their production plans for may, pledged to grasp revolution and promote production still better, so as to meet their proletarian internationalist duty of supporting the revolutionary people of the world.

workers from the peking general glass factory, the yuehtan transistor facility plant and other factories that had made outstanding contributions to expanding peking's electronics industry, had this to say: "we will take our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement as an impetus for work, keep to the great policies of self-reliance and hard struggle, deepen revolutionary mass criticism, energetically expand the electronics industry and strive to catch up with and outstrip advanced levels both at home and abroad."

miners under the peking mining administration came from many miles away to join the demonstration. they said: "chairman mao's solemn statement voices the iron will of us workers and of the whole people. we workers will follow chairman mao's great teaching that 'china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity.' we are resolved to win still greater victories in both revolution and production and resolutely support the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism."

peking postal and tele-communications workers came to parade despite the rain. they said: "chairman mao's solemn statement expresses the iron will of the 700 million chinese people and the people of the world in opposing u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. mao tsetung thought is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism. working near chairman mao, we are determined to bring into play the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, ensure timely and accurate transmission of chairman mao's great words, and exert our greatest strength to propagate invincible mao tsetung thought among the people of china and the whole world."

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members on the outskirts of peking also held meetings and parades in their localities. they proudly said that since they were

working near chairman mao they must translate his great call into concrete action. they pledged to grasp revolution and promote production vigorously, and support the people of the world in carrying their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs through to the end.

the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters now carrying out the task of "three supports and two militaries" (see foot note) in peking, who have made outstanding contributions to the great proletarian cultural revolution, demonstrated in the rain yesterday. many leading cadres who had fought south and north for scores of years marched in high spirits in the front ranks of the demonstrators. when they recalled their fighting course in following chairman mao from victory to victory and looked forward to the prospect of the surging world revolution, they understood more keenly that chairman mao's wise conclusions "all reactionaries are paper tigers" and "revolution is the main trend in the world today" are great truths. they said that chairman mao's solemn statement would surely encourage the people of the world to raise a greater storm of opposing u.s. imperialism. they pledged to follow closely chairman mao's great strategic plan, continue the revolution and keep advancing so as to make new contributions to the people.

among the demonstrators were revolutionary art workers, teachers, students, medical workers and office workers. after conscientiously studying chairman mao's solemn statement and the important editorial "remould world outlook" by the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", they said they were determined to remould their world outlook more consciously, make a serious study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, firmly take the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers, carry the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure through to the end and do a good job in building the great socialist motherland as their concrete action supporting the world's people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

leading comrades of central departments, p.l.a. units stationed in peking and the peking municipal revolutionary committee also took part in the demonstrations with armymen and civilians in the capital during the past few days.

foot note: "three supports and two militaries" means support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training.

DOMESTIC SUPPORT FOR MAO'S STATEMENT

## PLA Commanders and Fighters Firmly Stand for Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement in Support of Struggle of World's People against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1970)

the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism has given commanders and fighters of the three services of the people's liberation army tremendous encouragement. militancy has been soaring ever high throughout the army these days. typical remarks made by the commanders and fighters are: "we firmly support chairman mao's solemn statement. we are determined to step up the building of the army along the lines of revolutionization and militancy and in this way support the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

the very evening when chairman mao's solemn statement was broadcast, the third anti-aircraft company, an advanced collective under one of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, organized mao tsetung thought study classes. commanders and fighters of this company, which is one of the pace-setters in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, angrily denounced u.s. imperialism for its towering crimes of invading cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in indo-china. they pledged to provide a powerful backing for the three indo-chinese peoples.

the commanders and fighters of the fourth company of a unit on the fukien front held a meeting in their positions that evening to study chairman mao's solemn statement. the men of the company declared: "our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement has roused millions upon millions of workers and peasants to launch fierce attacks on u.s. imperialism, the common enemy of the people of the world. holding our guns tightly, we will heighten our vigilance and defend the motherland, and in this way firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries in the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism."

having studied chairman mao's teaching "revolution is the main trend in the world today", many merited units and heroes were unanimous in declaring: "chairman mao's solemn statement will surely further encourage the revolutionary people of the world to carry on their heroic fight. we'll follow our great leader chairman mao closely and contribute our share in support of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world."

as soon as they heard chairman mao's solemn statement, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, promptly acquainted the local people with its content.

four mao tsetung thought propaganda teams organized by a detachment of a p.l.a. signal corps on the grasslands of inner mongolia travelled on horseback several hundred kilometres to spread chairman mao's statement among the herdsmen.

braving biting wind and whirling snow, fighters of the third platoon of the fifth company of a p.l.a. kunming unit on china's southwestern frontier went deep into the mountainous region inhabited by the lisu nationality and brought chairman mao's statement to the poor and lower-middle peasants there.

the "model company of political frontier defence" sent out eight mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to call on the poor and lower-middle peasants of the penglung, tai, lahu and tu nationalities in the locality where the company is stationed. the p.l.a. men set out late at night despite rain and visited every village. they studied chairman mao's statement with the peasants.

in studying chairman mao's solemn statement, p.l.a. commanders and fighters have been making efforts to grasp his great teaching "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." reviewing the brilliant fighting course of the people's liberation army, they said that chairman mao's wise theses are great invincible truth.

the commanders and fighters of the "red second company of iron" of a p.l.a. unit, of which vice-chairman lin had been the first commander, studied chairman mao's solemn statement in the exhibition room of the company's history. the company had fought by the side of chairman mao both in the struggle on the chingkang mountains and during the long march of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army. deeply moved and inspired, the commanders and fighters said: "the road of the chingkang mountains leads to triumph. the great concept 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' is a beacon forever. if the revolutionary people of the world unite, take up arms and persevere in struggle, they will certainly achieve complete liberation."

the "steel eighth company" of a p.l.a. peking unit had just been back from camping on pinghsingkuan. this made the commanders and fighters particularly excited when they listened to chairman mao's solemn statement. they recalled how the poorly-equipped eighth route army won a brilliant victory in wiping out the entire crack japanese itagaki division of more than 3,000 strong some 30 years ago during the famous pinghsingkuan battle. they were fully aware that it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful.

combat hero chou wen-chiang, leading member of a p.l.a. nanking unit, brought chairman mao's solemn statement to the rank and file. drawing on his own experience, he warmly praised the great power of chairman mao's concept of people's war. he said: "chairman mao's brilliant concept of people's war provides the people of the world with a powerful weapon to achieve liberation and defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. most vicious u.s. imperialism invades cambodia and expands its war of aggression in indo-china. it will certainly go to its doom as german fascism and japanese imperialism did, to be burned to ashes by the raging fire of people's war it kindles itself."

chairman mao wisely points out: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger". yang yu-tsai of a p.l.a. tsinan unit studied this great teaching with his comrades-in-arms and related his experience during the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. he was a combat hero, first class, in the former chinese people's volunteers. once he led 12 scouts in penetrating into the enemy's lair with dauntless revolutionary spirit and fought in coordination with the army units to exterminate the "white tiger regiment" of syngman rhee's "capital division".

yang yu-tsai held u.s. imperialism in utter contempt. he said: "u.s. imperialism looks like a huge monster, but in essence is extremely feeble. as long as the people of the world unite, persevere in struggle, they can certainly defeat u.s. imperialism exclamation"

the p.l.a. men of the "red ninth company, a model unit in the study of chairman mao's works" who are supporting the left at the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant and the workers of the plant are translating chairman mao's great call into enormous fighting strength. shortly after they had heard chairman mao's statement, they revised their plan of grasping revolution and promoting production. they pledged to bring about a new high tide in the living study and application of chairman mao's works and turn out more motor vehicles of high quality in support of the world revolution.

commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces guarding the country's frontiers and coastline repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared." they pledged to further heighten their vigilance and strengthen their fighting will to defend the motherland.

a heroic p.l.a. air force unit which had shot down five u.s. bandit planes in 8 days over kwangsi learned chairman mao's statement at the airport and a torpedo unit of the naval force which had sunk three u.s.-made warships of the chiang kai-shek gang heard the statement on the torpedo boats. responding to chairman mao's great militant call, they both pledged to maintain high revolutionary vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders.

## Mammoth Demonstrations Supporting Great Leader Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement Continue Throughout China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1970)

like surging torrents, hundreds of millions of people throughout china have held mammoth demonstrations to support the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement and the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. throughout the country in the past few days, from the capital to the frontiers and from the cities to the rural areas, slogans have rent the skies: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation"

from the evening of may 20 to may 23, anywhere from one to five million people held mammoth demonstrations in the streets of china's major cities: peking, shanghai, tientsin, kwangchow, shenyang, wuhan, sian and chengtu. from one hundred thousand to nearly one million armymen and people attended demonstrations in the smaller cities: nanning, kunming, foochow, nanking, hangchow, tsinan, harbin, changchun, huhehot, yinchuan, lanchow, urumchi, lhasa, shihchiachuang, taiyuan, hofei, nanchang, chengchow, changsha, kweiyang, sining, chungking, kweilin, amoy, tsingtao and luta.

in high spirits, the revolutionary masses and the people's liberation army commanders and fighters repeatedly shouted

during the demonstrations: "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the american people in their revolutionary struggle against the nixon government exclamation" "we firmly support the asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggle for liberation exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

the nation-wide mammoth demonstrations show that the 700 million chinese people most firmly support and respond to chairman mao's great fighting call, pledge to provide a powerful backing for the people of the three indo-chinese countries, unite still more closely with the people of the whole world and courageously fight to thoroughly defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement is inspiring the chinese people's revolutionary spirit of unity to fight. armymen and civilians in all parts of the country hold the view that the three indo-chinese peoples are winning one victory after another in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the flames of the revolutionary mass movement of the american people are raging with mounting power, the revolutionary storm of the fight against u.s. imperialism is sweeping the globe, and therefore, u.s. imperialism is encircled ring up ring by the revolutionary people of the world.

in the northeast china industrial centre of shenyang, workers said that wherever u.s. imperialism invaded and occupied, there and then it kindled the flames and at the same time placed another noose round its own neck. the farther its aggressive claws stretched, the sooner it approached its doom.

the commanders and fighters of the "second red company" of p.l.a. wuhan units warmly hail the vigorous development of the revolutionary armed struggle waged by the asian, african and latin american peoples. they said: "this excellent situation is convincing proof that chairman mao's brilliant thinking 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' has been grasped by an increasing number of revolutionary people and it has become a powerful ideological weapon for defeating the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys."

the poor and lower-middle peasants of chuang and han nationalities in the friendship people's commune in kwangsi, bordering on viet nam, held demonstrations and parades at the friendship pass several days running supporting the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples and other people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. they declared: "we share mountains and waters as well as weal and woe with the indo-chinese peoples. their victory is ours. we will determinedly act upon chairman mao's great call and firmly support the indo-chinese peoples in carrying through to the end the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

"u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle."

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the yangchialing production brigade in yenan, the former revolutionary centre of china, went to the place chairman mao had talked with the american correspondent anna louise strong in 1946. they studied chairman mao's solemn statement there and held a demonstration.

under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao, the chinese people, relying on millet plus rifles, defeated the japanese aggressors and the u.s.-chiang kai-shek reactionaries and founded the people's republic of china, they recalled. now u.s. imperialism was badly battered and panic-stricken by the struggle of the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples. it had further exposed its true nature as a paper tiger, they said.

the commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. unit stationed in the inner mongolian grasslands, a battalion of the former chinese people's volunteers cited for its strong defence, recalled in studying chairman mao's solemn statement how they, though fewer in number than the enemy, had soundly beaten the u.s. imperialist paper tiger during the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. they said that the u.s. imperialist paper tiger was sure to be reduced to ashes in the raging fire of struggle against u.s. imperialism by the revolutionary people of the whole world.

workers, peasants and soldiers taking part in the demonstrations in all parts of china stressed: "the wolfish nature of u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs will never change, we must heighten our vigilance a hundredfold and be ready at all times to wipe out the enemy intruders."

in the high tide of supporting the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism, the workers, peasants and soldiers in all parts of china repeatedly studied chairman mao's wise thesis "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." they all came to the conclusion that this law of history indicated by chairman mao is bound to be a great encouragement to the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the people of the world and increase their confidence in defeating u.s. imperialism.

the workers in kwangchow, sian and other places point out that the u.s. imperialists treacherously engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the rightist lon nol-sirik matak clique, brazenly dispatched troops to invade cambodia, expanding their war of aggression in indo-china. this has aroused the furious resistance and opposition of the three indo-chinese peoples and people all over the world. u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are bound to be utterly defeated.

armymen and civilians in all parts of china pledge to translate chairman mao's great fighting call into action, arm themselves with mao tsetung thought, deepen the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and revolutionary mass criticism, fulfil the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress with better and faster results, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war and win new successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, so as to make bigger contributions in supporting the indo-chinese peoples and the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

ART AND LITERATURE

## Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Brilliant Portrait of Chinese Proletariat

### -- in praise of image of Li Yü-ho in "The Red Lantern"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1970)

marking the 28th anniversary of the publication of our great leader chairman mao's brilliant "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", the "people's daily" in a recent article by ting hsueh-lei praises the peking opera "the red lantern" (may 1970 stage version), one of the model revolutionary theatrical works. the article calls the opera, carefully nurtured by comrade chiang ching over a number of years and repeatedly polished and improved, another great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art and another magnificent achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

excerpts from this article entitled "a brilliant portrait of the chinese proletariat" follow:

a little over 100 years ago, the revolutionary teacher of the proletariat engels expressed his earnest hope that the heroic images of "the formidable and revolutionary proletarian" would appear in literature and art. railway switchman and communist party member li yu-ho in "the red lantern" is just such an heroic image on the stage of "the formidable and revolutionary proletarian" armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

a typical portrait in literature and art is the concentrated expression of class character. as a brilliant portrait typical of the chinese proletariat, li yu-ho was born on the chinese soil and deeply rooted in the chinese proletariat. his image, however, is at the same time "on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the ideal, and therefore more universal than actual everyday life". this portrait is the acme and crystallization of the fine qualities of the chinese proletariat.

"the red lantern" deals with the period when the chinese people were locked in a mortal combat with the japanese aggressors. on the one hand, china had become a weak semi-colonial and semi-feudal country while japan was an upstart strong imperialist power. on the other hand, the chinese people had found their liberator chairman mao and the communist party. "by contrast with japanese imperialism, which is declining, china is a country rising like the morning sun." it is against this historical background that "the red lantern" has successfully projected li yu-ho, the brilliant portrait of the chinese proletariat with great courage.

the chinese proletariat, emerging on the soil of a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country, was subjected to oppression by the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. therefore, they are most staunch and thorough-going in their revolutionary struggle. li yu-ho, as a vanguard fighter of the proletariat, "filled with courage and strength", held high the red lantern and "fought against the enemy incomitably" during the national liberation struggle against the japanese aggressors. all this fully expresses the revolutionary staunchness and thoroughness of the chinese proletariat.

these characteristics of li yu-ho find concentrated expression in that he "cherishes revolutionary righteousness". he has lofty revolutionary integrity.

betrayal by a traitor leads to li yu-ho's arrest. the watershed determining whether one is a staunch revolutionary or a vile traitor after being arrested is whether one turns the enemy's jail, court and execution ground into battlefields for continuing the revolution and fights till the last minute of life, or whether one is terrified of dying and capitulates to the enemy. in the gravest test of face-to-face struggle against the enemy, the revolutionary integrity of li yu-ho is so strong and clear that its flames light up the earth.

heroic proletarian qualities are shown in bitter revolutionary struggles. "going to the dinner to struggle against hatoyama" is a blow-for-blow combat at close quarters. there are two contrasts, one between li yu-ho and hatoyama, captain of the japanese gendarmerie, and the other between li yu-ho and the traitor wang lien-chu. from different aspects, these two contrasts scathingly criticize the bourgeoisie and their decadent world outlook and sing warm praises of the proletariat and its revolutionary integrity.

right from the beginning of the struggle, li yu-ho has the initiative firmly in his hands. the lyrics sung by li yu-ho, "a poisonous arrow is wrapped up in an invitation to a dinner. there must be a hidden traitor responsible for the sudden change in the situation", reveal the political insight of this mature proletarian revolutionary fighter. his aria "i laugh at his giving a dinner surrounded by swords and arms. with revolutionary righteousness, i will face the enemy as calm and mighty as a mountain" expresses utter contempt for the class enemy and firm confidence in the strength of the proletariat. li yu-ho's struggle against hatoyama was the struggle of the chinese people against japanese imperialism, the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, and the struggle of the revolutionary people in their hundreds of millions against a handful of reactionaries. japanese imperialism, represented by hatoyama looks strong, but quails like a weak dwarf before the revolutionary chinese proletariat. in appearance, it looks as though li yu-ho is cornered before the enemy's court but, in essence, it is the imperialist element hatoyama who is being tried by the great chinese proletariat. therefore, in the scene "going to the dinner to struggle against hatoyama", li yu-ho shows the spirit described by chairman mao in a poem "the foe surrounded us thousands strong, but we were steadfast and never moved", giving expression to heroism of the chinese people who are "determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." in contrast, the japanese militarist element hatoyama scowls and seems fierce while quaking in his boots, like a rat scurrying along the road seeking a refuge.

a highly experienced counter-revolutionary, hatoyama is a dangerous enemy. at first he strikes a kindly pose to soften up li yu-ho. then he claims that "the loftiest belief" is "each for himself", in a psychological warfare thrust. after all his tricks fail, hatoyama has to play his trump card, the traitor wang lien-chu.

at that time, with fearless proletarian revolutionary spirit [illegible] banging the table, standing up and denouncing the enemy [illegible] his pointing at him", li yu-ho boldly starts an [illegible] offensive against the enemy. at the end of his tether, hatoyama finally uses "all kinds of torture". but to a communist who has no fear of death, all this only "takes the weight off my feet". li yu-ho breaks into a hearty peal of laughter in hatoyama's face, who can do nothing.

this triumphant laugh scares the monsters out of their wits. every scheme of the sly hatoyama crumbles against the iron wall of lofty revolutionary integrity. his stupidity and impotence are fully exposed.

speaking of lu hsun, "national hero, a hero without parallel in our history", chairman mao penetratingly declared that he was "free from all sycophancy or obsequiousness; this quality is invaluable among colonial and semi-colonial peoples."

li yu-ho, with this invaluable quality of the chinese proletariat, adheres to revolutionary philosophy and opposes the philosophy of renegades.

these two philosophies are two diametrically opposed outlooks on life and death held by the two classes. "fear neither hardship nor death", "so long as i live, i'll do my best and devote my life to chairman mao" -- this is proletarian outlook on life and death. "we should drink and sing, for who knows how soon life will end" "anyhow life is better than death" -- this is the outlook on life and death of the exploiting classes. the handful of villains who sneak into the revolutionary ranks, from liu shao-chi to wang lien-chu, are careerists with the second outlook on life and death. facing the test of life or death, they became turncoats and crossed over to the enemy and betrayed the party and the revolution. a genuine revolutionary lives for the revolution and dies for the revolution; he devotes his whole life to the party, the people and our great leader chairman mao. therefore, he has "a great life exclamation a glorious death exclamation" li yu-ho is exactly such a revolutionary.

li yu-ho, this brilliant portrait of the chinese proletariat, is not at all the "hero who fights single-handed" of olden times; nor does he represent the working class in the period of its being a "class-in-itself". only by arming itself with marxism and understanding the historic mission of the proletariat to overthrow the bourgeoisie once and for all and wipe out the system of exploitation of man by man throughout the world can the proletariat advance from a "class-in-itself" to become a "class-for-itself", and rise consciously to make revolution.

chairman mao specifically points out: "from the moment it appeared on the revolutionary scene, the chinese proletariat came under the leadership of its own revolutionary party -- the communist party of china -- and became the most politically conscious class in chinese society." therefore, the salient feature of the invaluable quality of the chinese proletariat is that from the moment it appeared on the revolutionary scene it came under the leadership of the chinese communist party represented by chairman mao and had marxism as its most powerful weapon to know and change the world. and it had communism as the "supreme ideal of the future, a future of incomparable brightness and splendour."

"educated by the party to be a man of iron, i'll fight against the enemy and never give ground." li yu-ho is a conscious proletarian vanguard fighter educated by the chinese communist party represented by chairman mao and armed with the proletariat's supreme political ideals.

integrity is never an abstract moral and ethical concept but the epitome of the political beliefs of a given class. proletarian revolutionary integrity is established on the basis of the proletarian political ideal of emancipating all mankind.

"what makes the communists tougher than steel?" this is something hatoyama, a representative of the monopoly bourgeoisie, can never grasp. the communists are made of "a special stuff". this "special stuff" is forged by the great ideal of communism and invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

li yu-ho's lofty proletarian political ideal radiates most brightly in the scene "a fight in the face of death." "though my hands and feet are manacled and fettered, they cannot chain my soaring spirit." full of joyful confidence in victory, li yu-ho looks far ahead with his head held high and in vigorous spirits. "i look up and see the red flag of revolution; the flames of resistance are spreading" "and once the storm is past, fresh flowers will bloom; new china will shine like the morning sun". at that moment the strains of "the east is red" are heard. this foretells that invincible mao tsetung thought will usher in the bright socialist spring of our great motherland.

through li yu-ho, "the red lantern" presents the course of the heroic struggle by the chinese proletariat in the 1920's and 1930's under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

"the family's revolutionary history", one of the scenes, tells us that shortly after the chinese communist party represented by chairman mao was founded, young li yu-ho played an active part in the heroic struggle of the "february 7" general strike on the peking-hankow railway. in that struggle, the chinese proletariat led by the chinese communist party brought into play its all-conquering revolutionary power, fearless heroism, revolutionary staunchness and thoroughness, as well as compact organization and strict discipline. standing in the van of struggle, the communists defied the enemy's butcher knives; they died rather than gave in. this is the noble revolutionary spirit of the proletariat. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the proletarian revolutionary fighters learned from lessons in blood this great truth: "without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the communist party would have any standing at all in china and it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph."

closely following the great leader chairman mao, the proletarian revolutionary fighters went among the peasants to arouse them to wage armed struggle and to develop base areas in the countryside. the comrades who held out in the cities strove to gear their underground work to armed struggle, to make urban work serve the rural base areas. they marched on courageously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

images of these countless heroes are now blended to create a figure that shines brightly on the stage of socialist art. it is li yu-ho. the glorious life of li yu-no is one that follows chairman mao closely in the march forward.

the plot of "the red lantern" begins with the party assigning li yu-ho to pass on a secret code to the guerrillas in the paishan hills and ends in a triumphant note when the guerrillas of the eighth route army in the hills receive the code and wipe out the counter-revolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed force. li yu-no's complete dedication to the party's revolutionary cause is concretely expressed in his strenuous efforts to protect and pass on the code. he knows that the task serves revolutionary armed struggle, implements chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. he sees this as something more important than his very life.

though the japanese imperialists represented by hatoyama finally kill li yu-ho, they are totally defeated in their contest for the code; though the hero li yu-ho dies, he protects the code at the cost of his life, defends chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and therefore is the victor.

li yu-ho, a brilliant image created in "the red lantern" of boundless loyalty to chairman mao and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line gives lasting, powerful encouragement to the chinese proletariat which is continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it voices the attitude of this generation of chinese workers who regard implementing and defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line as more important than their own lives. marxism teaches that only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation. the chinese proletariat will never forget that the proletariat and other labouring people under the rule of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction are still in a very arduous stage of revolutionary struggle. with the situation at home and abroad better than ever, we will do our work still better in response to chairman mao's great call: "china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity."

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art, "the red lantern" is the first victorious achievement of the revolution in peking opera initiated by comrade chiang ching among the revolutionary art workers. this model revolutionary theatrical work scintillating with the radiance of mao tsetung thought has undergone repeated tests and improvements over the past eight years under the personal guidance of comrade chiang ching in the acute struggle between the two lines. in doing so, the revolutionary art workers have followed the orientation of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and adhered to the great principle -- make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china and weed through the old to bring forth the new. throughout, they have combined revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and displayed the proletarian revolutionary spirit of constantly perfecting their skill. the recently published stage version gives more prominence to the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao, to armed struggle which runs through the opera like a red line and to the portrayal of li yu-ho, the hero. his lyrics, dialogue and actions have been repeatedly reviewed so as to present the heroic proletarian image of li yu-ho still better and finer and the plot has been strengthened. comrade chiang ching time and again told the revolutionary art workers that since our opera is not for amusement but for making a contribution to the revolution in asia, africa and latin america and the rest of the world, it is necessary to foster a high sense of responsibility toward the revolution. "the red lantern" is an excellent combination of a high sense of political responsibility and superb artistic creation.

## Article Praises Hero of Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1970)

the revolutionary peking opera on contemporary theme "taking tiger mountain by strategy", meticulously polished and perfected in all details, marks the high ideological level and brilliant artistic achievements of china's model revolutionary theatrical works. in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the publication of our great leader chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", the peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" is now being staged in peking by the peking opera troupe of shanghai. the heroic image of yang tzu-jung, a people's liberation army scout, presented in the opera, has won warm approval from workers, peasants and soldiers.

many chinese papers recently printed an article contributed by hung cheng, entitled "to find men truly great and noble-hearted we must look here in the present". this article expounds the great significance of china's proletarian revolution in literature and art, a revolution marked by the splendid success of the model revolutionary theatrical works, and the great achievements of the peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" in portraying images of proletarian heroes. excerpts follow:

symbolized by the sparkling successes of the model revolutionary theatrical works, the proletarian revolution in literature and art is an important component of china's great proletarian cultural revolution. it is different from the bourgeois "renaissance" which advocated replacing one system of exploitation with another. it is different from the bourgeois "enlightenment" which left the system of exploitation intact. and it is also different from china's "may 4th movement" which was anti-imperialist and anti-feudal in content. the series of model revolutionary theatrical works personally fostered by our respected and beloved comrade chiang ching, has created images of proletarian heroes for the first time in history, driven off the representatives of the landlords and bourgeoisie who had dominated the stage for thousands of years and enabled the real masters of history to enter the realm of literature and art. thus a new era in the history of literature and art has begun.

in order to consolidate their rule, all exploiting classes in history have used literature and art to sing the praises of their representatives, depicting them as "saviours" and decking them out as "heroes". on the other hand, they regard the working people, who are the makers of history, as rabble. we must now restore the history reversed by the exploiting classes and use proletarian artistic methods to portray the images of proletarian heroes in socialist literature and art so as to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "revolutionary literature and art should create a variety of characters out of real life and help the masses to propel history forward." what stands out as the most remarkable achievement in the model revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" is the conspicuous success in the portrayal of yang tzu-jung, a typical example of new proletarian heroes. the image of the proletarian hero yang tzu-jung glitters with the brilliance of mao tsetung thought; it has become a tremendous spiritual force inspiring the revolutionary people in their march forward.

yang tzu-jung is a scout of the chinese people's liberation army. in accordance with comrade chiang ching's instructions, the "taking tiger mountain by strategy" group has always kept in mind the portrayal of the high political consciousness of this proletarian revolutionary fighter and laid stress on describing his boundless loyalty to the great leader chairman mao and invincible mao tsetung thought and his sincere and profound class feelings for the masses -- the class traits of this hero who comes of a family of hired labourers with a history of bitter suffering in the old society. by depicting the proletarian qualities of this hero, "taking tiger mountain by strategy" has created in yang tzu-jung an artistic representative of thousands upon thousands of heroes in the chinese people's liberation army.

apart from showing yang tzu-jung's great courage and wisdom, this opera has incisively described the deep roots of such courage and wisdom, which result from being nurtured by mao tsetung thought and stem from immense loyalty to the masses.

while pursuing the bandits, yang tzu-jung runs into hunter chang. he tells the hunter who he is and the aims of the p.l.a. hearing that the p.l.a. has come into the mountains to fight the bandits, the hunter and his daughter, who bitterly hate the bandit chieftain vulture, are unable to hold back their pent-up anger. before the p.l.a. men, who are her kith and kin, chang pao, who till then has pretended to be a mute and disguised herself as a boy, sobs as she denounces the bandit chieftain for his crimes. roused to the utmost rage by her account of the bandits' crimes, yang tzu-jung solemnly declares: "oppressed people everywhere have accounts to settle with their oppressors, they want vengeance, an eye for an eye, blood for blood exclamation" he has met or heart about thousands of people who have suffered like the hunter and his daughter. his own life in the old society was also one of misery. when he tells chang pao with deep proletarian feelings that "the communist party and chairman mao will back us up", "us" includes himself. a fighter whose duty is to save the people from their sufferings, yang tze-jung is also one of them. while making propaganda to encourage the masses to rise in struggle, he also is educated by them. acting according to chairman mao's teachings, he observes the p.l.a.'s discipline with regard to the masses, cares for their well-being, and does propaganda work and makes investigations among them. the masses regard him as one of their own and tell him everything they know about the enemy. herein lies the inexhaustible source of his wisdom. his flesh-and-blood ties with the masses and his utter loyalty to the party weld together to form a solid foundation that makes him courageous and fearless in the face of the enemy.

in the scene "into the bandits' lair", he is able to remain calm and unperturbed because he feels "millions of class brothers are by my side". confronted by the ferocious bandits, he is able to handle the situation to suit his purpose because he has "the morning sun in my heart". when yang tzu-jung has made all preparations to wipe out the bandits for good by taking advantage of the bandits' "hundred chickens feast" on the vulture's birthday, luan ping, liaison adjutant of a bandit chieftain at another place, suddenly appears and brings yang tzu-jung face to face with an extremely perilous situation. luan ping earlier has been captured by the p.l.a. and tried by yang tzu-jung himself. he recognizes yang tzu-jung, but yang tzu-jung remains fearless before danger and completely ignores his own safety. he sees through the bandit's cowardice, which is his class nature, and very well knows that luan ping dares not say anything about his capture by the p.l.a. taking advantage of this, he triumphantly emerges from a passive and unfavourable

position, seizes the initiative, outwits the enemy and finally wipes out the vulture and his bandit gang. his courage is not that of a daredevil who risks his life for the self-interests of a few individuals or of a small group; his courage stems from his infinite loyalty to the revolution and the people. his wisdom is not that of a scheming politician manoeuvring for power and personal gain, but a correct judgement of the objective reality acquired from investigation and study for the purpose of upholding class interests and annihilating the enemy. all this is the result of his being nurtured by mao tsetung thought.

quite many "intelligent" and "brave" characters have been portrayed in the spate of literary and artistic works since ancient times, but has there ever been an artistic example like yang tzu-jung, who serves the people whole-heartedly, has flesh-and-blood relations with the working people and is imbued with the wisdom and courage of the proletariat? none exclamation there never has been one. yang tzu-jung represents thousands upon thousands of proletarian heroes in real life. he is a heroic image armed with great mao tsetung thought, a new type of hero diametrically opposed to the so-called heroes of the feudal classes and the bourgeoisie as depicted in the literary and artistic works since time immemorial.

yang tzu-jung's lofty image in this model revolutionary peking opera is portrayed from different angles through his attitude toward the party, his comrades, the masses and the enemy. the character is sculptured on the basis of a penetrating description of the heroic struggle waged by the chinese people's liberation army which is a people's army. through the creation of the heroic image of yang tzu-jung, the opera warmly praises the great people's army; and the penetrating description of the people's army in turn effectively raises in bold relief the image of proletarian hero yang tzu-jung.

in the initial stage of the liberation war (1946-1949), the people's liberation army in northeast china, directly commanded by vice-chairman lin piao and following the great leader chairman mao's directive to "build stable base areas in the northeast", sent part of its forces deep into the rural areas. they aroused the masses, eliminated local bandits and consolidated the rear, working in co-ordination with the field army to smash the attacks launched by the u.s.-chiang reactionaries. this great struggle is epitomized in the model revolutionary theatrical work, "taking tiger mountain by strategy", which tells the story of how a detachment of our army chases and wipes out the die-hard bandit named vulture in a mountain forest. acting on comrade chiang ching's instructions, the "taking tiger mountain by strategy" group conscientiously studied the struggle between ourselves and the enemy in the northeast china theatre of war and our party's operational strategy. it gives an incisive description of the historical background in which our heroes lived. this vivid description of the background of the whole struggle brings hero yang tzu-jung directly into the scene of the magnificent people's war and organically links him with the whole situation of the great struggle.

at that time, eliminating the bandits and arousing the masses were two interrelated tasks. without arousing the masses, our army could not stand firm and long, and thus could not eliminate the bandits; and without eliminating the bandits, the masses could not be truly aroused. "taking tiger mountain by strategy" tells how the people's liberation army arouses the masses and relies on them to wage war, which is the red line running through the entire opera. the scenes showing how

our army arouses the masses to action are linked with the thrilling struggle waged by yang tzu-jung in the enemy's lair. interrelated and complementing each other, these two aspects form an entity. the main characters in these scenes -- the detachment commander, railway worker li yung-chi and his mother, hunter chang and his daughter chang pao and fighters eager to go into battle -- all appear in this magnificent picture with their special characteristics. this makes yang tzu-jung stand out most conspicuously.

li yung-chi, who bitterly hates the enemy and has never seen the people's liberation army, learns that our army is a people's army which has "come to destroy the reactionaries and change the world". as soon as this happens, with mixed feelings, he looks on the liberation army men as his own kin and voices his strong desire to follow the communist party unswervingly and throw himself into the war of liberation. little chang pao, whose grandmother was killed by the bandit vulture and whose mother driven to death by him, had for eight years yearned for the people's liberation army to come, as one longs for the stars and the moon in darkness. when the detachment arrives in chiapi valley to arouse the masses, this little hunter, who had disguised herself as a boy, turns into a lively and brave militia girl. she eagerly asks to go into battle, to attack tiger mountain and wipe out the bandit vulture. while it portrays yang tzu-jung's heroic image, the opera fully demonstrates the people's role and their place in people's war, thereby enabling us to envisage a magnificent scene of hundreds of millions of oppressed people up in arms under the brilliant guidance of mao tsetung thought. the emancipated people form a revolutionary torrent, with numerous heroes coming to the fore and yang tzu-jung is their most outstanding and mature example.

the portrayal of yang tzu-jung, a proletarian hero in this model revolutionary peking opera, is inseparably linked with the penetrating description of the great era which brings him up. it is a new era with mao tsetung thought as the great banner. the brilliant sunshine of mao tsetung thought illuminates these heroes, chairman mao's revolutionary line guides them forward and the great storm of people's war steels them. it is a great era with no parallel in history. only such an era can raise such great heroes as yang tzu-jung.

in literary and artistic works negative characters are necessary because without them there would be no antithesis and the positive characters could not stand out sharply. but should the main emphasis be on portraying the makers and masters of world history or should most of the space be given to describing and playing up the reactionary arrogance of the enemy? should our heroic characters be in the centre or should negative characters be allowed to play the main role? this is a matter of class stand, a matter of whether one sides with the positive characters or the negative ones.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "it, too, ... portrays negative characters, but this only serves as a contrast to bring out the brightness of the whole picture", the "taking tiger mountain by strategy" group first of all stressed the proletarian heroes and put the revolutionary masses in a prominent place, delineating their heroic mettle of being "determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." as for negative characters like the vulture who will be tossed onto the garbage heap of history, the opera exposes with hatred and contempt their paper-tiger nature: they are outwardly strong but inwardly weak and are only putting up a desperate death-bed struggle.

chairman mao teaches us: "when we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold". to unite and educate the people and to encourage the fighting will of the revolutionary people, proletarian literature and art, the literature and art of the party, must take marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as its guide to observing and assessing life, and probe appearance to be able to reveal the essence of things, which is not immediately apparent to people. the scenes in which yang tzu-jung fights the enemy face to face show the clear-cut principle of the proletarian party spirit that went into creating this revolutionary model opera and the creative method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism developed to the fullest extent.

in the scene "into the bandits' lair", the bandits are many against a solitary yang tzu-jung who comes to "take shelter" as a bandit called hu piao. the enemy appears "strong" and yang tzu-jung is "alone". yet the essence behind this phenomenon is that the vulture and his gang, who are absorbed in their lust for gain, are only a swarm of flies dashing themselves against the wall of a blind alley, while yang tzu-jung is a revolutionary proletarian fighter armed with mao tsetung thought who has behind him the support of the masses. to describe a superficial phenomenon from a bourgeois viewpoint or to bring to light the essence of the struggle from the proletarian viewpoint -- these are two diametrically opposed lines in the creation of literature and art. in trying to undermine this revolutionary model opera, the counter-revolutionary revisionists did their best to exaggerate the vulture's "arrogance" and emphasize yang tzu-jung's "bandit-like airs". their attempt suffered a shameful defeat. in describing yang tzu-jung in the disguise of a bandit, the opera never fails to tell the audience that he is a proletarian hero, and to let them know that the enemy is weak, small and nothing at all. the excellent characterization deeply reflects the essence of things, reveals the mental outlook of characters from two antagonistic classes and embodies the aspirations and demand of the proletariat.

in creating this revolutionary model opera, "taking tiger mountain by strategy", every idea and every design is strictly based on actual life. but what it reflects is not just ordinary daily life. "life as reflected in works of literature and art can and ought to be on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the ideal, and therefore more universal than actual everyday life." in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the "taking tiger mountain by strategy" group uses the creative method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism to create the brilliant image of the proletarian hero yang tzu-jung. by its entirely new protagonist, its entirely new theme and subject matter, also its entirely new method of creation, the opera has shown itself to be totally different from the literature and art of all the exploiting classes.

the revolutionary model opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" is an important landmark which indicates the entering of a new stage by the revolution in china's literature and art. the brilliant image of the hero yang tzu-jung is certain to encourage us in our great earth-shaking struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. a powerful spiritual force is sure to turn into a powerful material force.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND CAMBODIA

### Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, Attends Performance of Revolutionary Peking Opera "Shachiapang"

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1970)**

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kamouchea (n.u.f.k.), and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and prime minister of the royal government of national union, and madame penn nouth, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, attended a revolutionary peking opera performance here this evening. the revolutionary peking opera on contemporary theme "shachiapang" was performed in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

samdech norodom sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and premier chou en-lai were given a prolonged, standing ovation on their arrival at the theatre.

the "shachiapang", which was presented by the revolutionary art workers of the peking opera troupe of peking, reflects the unity between the chinese armymen and people in the fight against japanese invaders and their running dogs during the war of resistance to japanese aggression. the performance won warm applause from the distinguished cambodian guests and the entire audience. after the performance, samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, and prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, went on stage and shook hands cordially with the performers, congratulating them on their success.

other distinguished cambodian guests attending the performance were: prince norodom yuvanath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom ket kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; madame kou roun; dr. ngo hou, member of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union, and madame ngo hou; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union, and madame duong sam ol; huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction of the royal government of national union, and madame huot sambath; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; and cambodian students in peking.

han nien-lung, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu and wang chen, leading members of the chinese departments concerned, were present.

CHINA AND INDONESIA

## Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Indonesia Issues Statement in Commemoration of 50th Anniversary of Founding of CPI

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1970)

the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia issued a statement signed by the leader of the delegation jusuf adjitorop in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the communist party of indonesia which falls on may 23, 1970. the statement is entitled: "people of indonesia, unite under the leadership of the communist party of indonesia, surmount every difficulty, and continue to march forward courageously along the road of armed revolution".

the statement pointed out that the communist party of indonesia was born 50 years ago under the impact of the great october socialist revolution in russia and determined the orientation of the revolutionary struggle of the indonesian people for liberation and socialism. for half a century, the communist party of indonesia has struggled against dutch colonialism, japanese fascism, and the indonesian reactionaries under the manipulation of u.s. imperialism for the liberation of the indonesian people and gained extremely rich experience. after a zig-zag course and after failure and set-backs, the communist party of indonesia published the self-criticism adopted by the political bureau of the central committee of the party in september 1966, summed up its experience and found a correct line, namely, the line of seizure of power by armed force in conformity with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. although the communist party of indonesia faces all kinds of difficulties in carrying out the correct line of taking the road of armed revolution, yet this is only temporary. the communists and people of indonesia, under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and following the principle stated in the self-criticism of the political bureau of the party central committee, have decided to "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

the statement analysed the present revolutionary situation in indonesia and pointed out that the suharto fascist regime is faced with all kinds of insurmountable grave difficulties at home and abroad. this regime is the most concentrated representative of the bureaucrat-capitalist class, the comprador class and the landlord class and is out-and-out in the service of u.s. imperialism. they have pushed the indonesian people deeper and deeper into an abyss.

the statement thoroughly exposed the fact that the suharto fascist regime is following a foreign policy and a military policy completely serving the global strategy of u.s. imperialism and has turned indonesia into a military base, a place for producing strategic raw materials and a source of manpower for providing cannon fodder. it supports the u.s. imperialist expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china and defends the lon nol-sirik matak clique. furthermore, it has played the role of a u.s. imperialist lackey in southeast asia by convening the so-called "asian conference on the cambodian question".

the statement pointed out that the suharto fascist regime's counter-revolutionary armed suppression, brutal and barbarous massacre and persecution of the indonesian communists and other patriots can in no way prevent the uprising and

resistance of the indonesian communists and people. under the leadership of the communist party of indonesia, the people have risen in armed struggle ever since 1967, the highest form of manifestation of the resistance struggle of the indonesian people.

the statement analysed the current excellent international situation favourable to the indonesian revolution. it pointed out that the present international situation is characterized by the increasingly unprecedented upsurge in the great struggle of the proletariat and revolutionary people the world over against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

the statement said that china's great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by comrade mao tsetung has destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, forestalled a capitalist come-back and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus strengthening comprehensively and fundamentally the people's republic of china, the powerful bulwark and the most reliable base of world revolution.

it said that albania, the bulwark and beacon of socialism in europe under the leadership of the albanian party of labour with comrade enver hoxha as its leader, developed the vigorous ideological revolutionization movement further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and ennanced the development of the cause of socialist construction.

the statement strongly denounced the u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia and its expansion of the aggressive war to the whole of indo-china. the statement pointed out that the recent summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples manifested the firm determination of the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian people to oppose their common enemy, u.s. imperialism, by armed struggle. at present, the new phase in the struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples has promoted the development of the struggle of the people of the whole world against u.s. imperialism, and is very favourable to the revolutionary struggle of the indonesian people for the overthrow of the suharto fascist regime.

the statement exposed soviet revisionist social-imperialism as the arch renegade to leninism. it pointed out that modern revisionism headed by the soviet social-imperialists is being increasingly discredited. guided by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and steeled in the acute class struggle, the marxist-leninist parties and organizations throughout the world have grown up and are forging ahead.

the statement pointed out emphatically that chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20, 1970, in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism is of extraordinary significance, and gives a powerful impetus to the revolutionary struggle of the people the world over. this statement has inspired the indonesian communists and people tremendously in their struggle to overthrow the suharto regime.

the statement pointed out that the communist party of indonesia should continuously sum up experience in struggle so as to be able to lead the revolutionary struggle of the indonesian people ever more correctly.

after reviewing the history of the communist party of indonesia in leading the armed struggle in the anti-dutch armed uprising in 1926, the august revolution in 1945 and the madiun

incident in 1948, the statement pointed out that the party had failed to sum up correctly the valuable experience in these armed struggles; consequently the communsit party of indonesia fell into the error of following a right opportunist and revisionist line in the years from 1951 to 1965 under the influence of the adverse current of modern revisionism in the international communist movement. in particular, the statement criticized the revisionist line of "peaceful transition" advocated by the soviet revisionist renegade clique as a road to bury the revolution and a road to ruin the party and the revolutionary movement. this lesson learnt in blood must never be forgotten even for a single moment.

the statement said that the self-criticism of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia in holding aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought -- marxism-leninism of our era -- pointed out the road which our party should take, the road of armed struggle as taken by the chinese revolution. the self-criticism of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia formulated the party's three new banners, setting forth the tasks of the party in striving for the victory of the people's democratic revolution. the three banners are: to build a marxist-leninist party free from subjectivism, opportunism and modern revisionism; to wage a people's armed struggle which essentially is the struggle for an agrarian revolution against feudalism by the armed peasants under the leadership of the working class; and to form a revolutionary united front led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. in this respect comrade mao tsetung teaches: "the united front and armed struggle are the two basic weapons for defeating the enemy. the united front is a united front for carrying on armed struggle. and the party is the heroic warrior wielding the two weapons, the united front and the armed struggle, to storm and shatter the enemy's positions."

the statement pointed out that the soviet revisionists and a handful of indonesian revisionist renegades frenziedly oppose the self-criticism of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia, oppose the road of armed revolution taken by the indonesian people, and continue to peddle the revisionist "theory" of "peaceful transition". but the indonesian people will definitely not be fooled by these renegades and will firmly take the road of armed revolution.

the statement pointed out that the problems of geography, archipelago and transportation etc. are not the principal questions in waging a revolutionary war. the main question is that of relying on the masses of the people. the road of armed struggle for the indonesian people must be that of relying on the peasants, establishing revolutionary bases in the rural areas, using the countryside to encircle the cities and finally capturing the cities and liberating the whole country. indonesia is a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country where the peasants constitute the main force of the revolution. the peasants are the broadest and most reliable ally of the proletariat. without arousing, organizing, arming and mobilizing the peasants, the proletariat can not wage a long-term armed struggle against a strong enemy. through leading the struggle of the peasants, the communist party of indonesia can establish a people's armed force composed of workers and peasants, which will grow from small to big and from weak to strong in its fight to smash the enemy forces.

the statement stressed: in line with the general principle of party building at present, that is to serve the armed struggle, we must put the emphasis of our work in the countryside and

underground activities so as to carry out the task of rebuilding the communist party of indonesia into a marxist-leninist party at an accelerated tempo.

the statement pointed out: the experience of party building in the history of the communist party of indonesia deeply convinces us of the correctness of the following teaching of comrade mao tsetung -- the most important and essential problem in building a marxist-leninist party is ideological work. to build the party ideologically means to foster and establish marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the whole party, to oppose non-proletarian ideas and lines of various hues within the party, to put into full play marxist-leninist criticism and self-criticism, to enhance consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, to sum up experience correctly and to be good at applying the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to the concrete practice of the indonesian revolution.

the statement said in conclusion that by continuously raising the ideological level of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the whole party and through being tempered in armed struggle, the communist party of indonesia will, on the correct ideological basis of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, surely become stronger and more united and be capable of leading the indonesian revolution to victory.

## CHINA AND KOREA

### Korean Ambassador to China Holds Press Conference Marking 15th Anniversary of Founding of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1970)

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, held a press conference here today to mark the 15th anniversary of the founding of the general association of korean residents in japan.

ambassador hyun joon keuk vehemently denounced the reactionary sato clique of japan for stepping up its rabid persecution and repression of korean citizens residing in japan. he pointed out that since the nixon-sato talks of last november, the reactionary sato clique had intensified its persecution of the korean citizens residing in japan.

the korean ambassador said that in a renewed attempt to realize its dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere", japanese militarism had stretched out its aggressive talons and actively joined the u.s. imperialists in carrying out aggression against asia. the current struggle against japanese militarism was part of the struggle against u.s. imperialism as well as a struggle to defend peace in asia and the rest of the world. failure to see the danger of japanese militarism and fraternization with the sato government meant encouraging the japanese militarist expansion abroad and strengthening the u.s. imperialist position in asia.

the korean people, he said, would, as always, closely unite with the fraternal chinese people and all anti-imperialist forces of the world, further step up the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

MAO'S STATEMENT

## Palestinian Fighters Warmly Acclaim Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement in Support of Struggle of World's People against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1970)

palestinian fighters who are valiantly fighting against u.s. imperialism and zionism have warmly acclaimed chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism, and wholeheartedly thanked chairman mao. they regard this solemn statement as a tremendous encouragement to the palestinian people in their fight against u.s.-israeli aggression.

abu ammar saad, representative of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) in syria, told hsinhua: "we were very happy when we heard the statement issued by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung. this statement is of historic and far-reaching significance." he said: "we palestinian and other arab people are fighting against u.s. imperialism and zionism and against the plots hatched by imperialism and false friends of the arab people. the peoples of indo-china are fighting against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the people of the world are fighting for liberation. the statement stresses firm support to these struggles. it shows the revolutionary spirit and principle of china. it also shows china's internationalism in supporting the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and its lackeys."

in conclusion, saad said: "on the occasion of the issuing of this historic statement by chairman mao, i salute the great leader chairman mao tsetung and the heroic people of china. we reaffirm our determination to persist in our palestinian revolution till victory."

abu nidal, responsible member of the information office in cairo of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh), told hsinhua: "chairman mao's solemn statement is one of the most important documents in present-day history. this is a great encouragement to the palestinian people who are struggling against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism. our people know very well that the chinese people fully support the struggle of the palestinian people as well as the people of the world. we will always bear in mind chairman mao's teachings and persist in the armed struggle until final victory."

samir, a palestinian fighter who has just arrived in damascus from a base in jordan, told hsinhua with great fervour and excitement: "china is the real friend of the palestinian and other arab people. the chinese people and government have consistently supported our struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism. now the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has issued a solemn statement. it is the greatest inspiration to the palestinian and other arab people."

samir went on to say that chairman mao's instructions contained in his solemn statement are perfectly correct. he said: "we palestinian people must persist in our armed struggle and we are confident of winning final victory over u.s. imperialism and zionism. this statement is also a great call of the great leader chairman mao to the people of the whole world and the latter will surely respond to this call, and unite and struggle against u.s. imperialism."

a friend from the palestine liberation organization in cairo said: "every word of chairman mao's is truth. chairman mao knows best the feelings of the palestinian people and the people all over the world, including the american people, who are fighting against u.s. imperialism. we feel very close to chairman mao and the chinese people, who have constantly and firmly supported us in our struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism."

mohammed, a palestinian friend in damascus told hsinhua: "the solemn statement issued by chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the revolutionary people the world over, is the greatest encouragement to the revolutionary people of the world." he added: "chairman mao's statement has strengthened our confidence in victory. we must persevere in the people's war against the u.s. and israeli aggressors and we will certainly be victorious."

## South Vietnam "Giai Phong" Press Agency Warmly Hails Solemn Statement of Great Leader Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 23, 1970)

the south viet nam "giai phong" press agency has published an editorial warmly hailing great leader chairman mao's solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the editorial extended heartfelt thanks to chairman mao and the chinese people for their invaluable support and tremendous encouragement to the people of viet nam and other indo-chinese countries in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the editorial said that on may 20, 1970 chairman mao tsetung issued a statement in peking in support of the struggles against u.s. imperialist aggression waged by the people of the three indo-chinese countries and in the world. chairman mao tsetung sternly condemns u.s. imperialism for expanding its war of aggression to the whole of indo-china and warmly supports the just struggle of the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian people, the fighting spirit of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, in opposing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples and the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea. chairman mao tsetung also supports the struggles of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and the israeli aggressors, the national liberation struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples, and the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of north america, europe and oceania.

the editorial pointed out that chairman mao tsetung's statement is a valuable support and encouragement to the three indo-chinese peoples and the national liberation movement of the asian, african and latin american peoples.

in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the editorial said, the vietnamese people have always enjoyed the support and encouragement of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the close friend of the vietnamese people. "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." these are sincere words from the communist party of china

headed by the beloved and esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the chinese government and the chinese people.

the editorial said that chairman mao tsetung's may 20, 1970 statement reaffirmed the chinese people's close and intimate militant solidarity with the three indo-chinese peoples. this militant solidarity has been tempered and tested on innumerable occasions in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, the common enemy. this affection between the front and the rear is being consolidated and developed to an unprecedented extent.

the editorial said that the south vietnamese people, the south viet nam national front for liberation, and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam highly appraised and heartily thanked chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china, the chinese government and the great chinese people for their firm support and assistance to the just cause of the people of viet nam and other indo-chinese countries.

the editorial said that the people of south viet nam are deeply aware of the glorious internationalist duty assigned by history to the three indo-chinese peoples in mankind's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and are determined to put into effect the historic call of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples for strengthening the solidarity with the cambodian and laotian people and persevering in and stepping up the fighting so as to drive the u.s. aggressors out of indo-china lock, stock and barrel.

## "Choshu Shimbun" Warmly Hails Great Leader Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1970)

progressive japanese paper "choshu shimbun" has carried an editorial entitled "clarion call to defeat u.s. imperialism and its running dogs", warmly hailing the solemn statement of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, issued on may 20 in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism, according to a tokyo report.

the editorial said that when the tide is rising in the revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys waged by the people of indo-china and the rest of the world including the united states and japan, the great leader chairman mao issued his statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. this statement made a scientific analysis of the current world situation, elucidated the relations between ourselves and the enemy and their characteristics, and clearly pointed out the trend of development in world history and the orientation of victory for the people all over the world. this statement is of great significance to the development of the struggle of the world people including the japanese people.

the editorial went on to say that the u.s. imperialists and the traitorous japanese reactionaries set their entire bourgeois propaganda machines in motion to hide their scheme for reviving militarism and wantonly carried out the policy of aggression and war.

the editorial pointed out that in an attempt to deceive the japanese people, the miyamoto revisionist clique, an accomplice of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, has desperately asserted the reactionary fallacy that japanese "militarism has not been revived." the deception, it added, can in no way obscure the fact that militarism has already been revived. the japanese people have already seen clearly the aggressive nature of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and are determined to further wage the just struggle against them.

the editorial said in conclusion that chairman mao's great call, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" immensely raises the courage of the people of japan and the world in their struggle and sounds the clarion call of the great struggle of the people of the whole world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

## Kenzo Nakajima Hails Solemn Statement of Great Leader Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1970)

kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, has made a statement ardently hailing the solemn statement issued by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao entitled "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", according to a tokyo report.

nakajima said, chairman mao pointed out in his statement: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

nakajima said: u.s. imperialism rots with every passing day and its days are numbered. trying desperately to get rid of its general crisis by taking the road of war, u.s. imperialism has frenziedly expanded its war of aggression in indo-china. however, its wicked ambition to encroach upon the independence and sovereignty of other countries will be completely frustrated in face of the close unity of the revolutionary people of the whole world. with regard to the question of world war, there are two possibilities: one is that the war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent the war. should u.s. imperialism and its lackeys insist on provoking a third world war, the revolutionary people throughout the world will unite and overthrow and smash imperialism, revisionism and all reaction completely and thoroughly and build up new states and new culture on the ruins of their destruction.

nakajima said that chairman mao has pointed out in his statement: "strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people!s war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory."

nakajima said: the paper tiger nature of u.s. imperialism has been seen through by the people of the world. today, it is not imperialism, revisionism or the reactionaries, but the proletariat and the revolutionary people of various countries who can decide the destiny of the world. so long as the people of the three indo-chinese countries persevere in a

protracted people's war with china and the revolutionary people all over the world as their powerful backing, victory will certainly belong to them.

nakajima said: chairman mao pointed out in his statement: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history."

nakajima said: the reactionary government of japan has, in collusion with u.s. imperialism and at its instruction, revived japanese militarism. this is a last-ditch struggle for playing the role of the gendarme in asia. however, there is no force more powerful than the people who dare to struggle. it is also most important for us to dare to rise in struggle and grasp the destiny of our country in our own hands. the japanese people, joining hands with the awakening revolutionary people in asia, will certainly annihilate u.s. imperialism which is vainly attempting to trample on the people of the three indo-chinese countries, and japanese militarism which is vainly trying to realise its dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere".

## President of Ceylon-China Friendship Association Hails Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

**(NCNA-English Colombo, May 24, 1970)**

s.w. walpita, president of the ceylon-china friendship association, on may 22 issued a statement hailing the solemn statement issued by chairman mao in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

s.w. walpita said that the statement issued by chairman mao on may 20, exhorting the people of the world to unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs, is indeed a new inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world, and especially to the indo-chinese people fighting against the u.s. aggressors and their treacherous local reactionaries and for national liberation.

he pointed out that the wholehearted support of chairman mao and the chinese people for the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and for the revolutionary struggles of the palestinian and arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors has once again been made patently clear by this new situation that has arisen in the indo-chinese peninsula as a result of the brazen invasion of cambodia launched by the u.s. aggressor and its lackeys. the revolutionary path of people's war indicated by chairman mao is sure to encourage the struggling peoples of those countries and also the rest of the world.

walpita said: we, the national committee of the ceylon-china friendship association hail and resolutely support this new and inspiring call of chairman mao to the revolutionary people of the world.

## Seimin Miyazaki Supports Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1970)

seimin miyazaki, leader of japan-china friendship movement, has expressed full support for chairman mao's solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" according to a tokyo report.

miyazaki said: just as chairman mao has pointed out, the world situation is developing with the momentum of a surging tide. "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily."

in order to get out of the impasse they are in as a result of the failure in their aggression against viet nam and laos, the u.s. aggressors stretched their aggressive claws into cambodia, miyazaki noted. however, such an act of aggression was rebuffed by the masses of the people in asia and the rest of the world. consequently, the u.s. aggressors find themselves in a worse predicament and are making a last-ditch struggle.

miyazaki said: the japan-u.s. joint communique issued by nixon and sato even imposed military obligations on japan and revived japanese militarism in an attempt to use "asians to fight asians". this fully exposed the aggressive ambition of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and has met with a counter-attack from the people all over the world, especially in asia.

miyazaki said: the international anti-u.s. united front is expanding and the flames of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are raging throughout indo-china. the japanese people's patriotic anti-u.s. struggle is also spreading like a prairie fire. the anti-u.s. struggle has spread to the home of the u.s. aggressors.

it was precisely at this juncture that chairman mao issued the statement. this was very timely, miyazaki said. chairman mao's statement, which is a clarion call to the world's people to launch an attack on the u.s. aggressors, is a great inspiration to the people of japan and the rest of the world.

miyazaki said: in response to the call in chairman mao's statement, we are determined to hold still higher the banners of japan-china friendship and of smashing the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and bring about a new high tide in the just patriotic anti-u.s. struggle.

## Leader of Japan-China Friendship Movement Supports Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1970)

nisao kuroda, leader of the japan-china friendship movement, has made a statement expressing warm support for the solemn statement issued by chairman mao on may 20, according to a tokyo report.

having suffered ignominious defeats in its wars of aggression in korea and viet nam, kuroda said, u.s. imperialism does not restrain its ambition for aggression and goes on plotting new wars of aggression everywhere in the world. to push ahead with its aggressive policy of making "asians fight asians", u.s. imperialism engineered, last march, the coup d'etat in cambodia against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. at the end of april it dispatched its military forces to cambodia and unleashed the war of aggression against cambodia and resumed the wanton bombing of north viet nam. this host of facts demonstrates that the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism will never change.

kuroda pointed out that the reactionary sato government is stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and carrying out the policy of aggression. in line with the japan-u.s. joint communique issued last year, it is acting energetically as a running dog of u.s. imperialism in asia in support of the latter's war of aggression.

kuroda said that the japanese people, who are struggling against frenzied implementation of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" by u.s. imperialism and the reactionary sato government, cherish a militant friendship and firm unity with the chinese people. the japanese and chinese people are struggling against their common enemy -- u.s. imperialism and they will certainly be able to smash the aggressive schemes of the japanese reactionaries with their own force.

he said: we sternly denounce the lon nol-sirik matak coup d'etat clique of cambodia and firmly support the indo-chinese peoples to carry their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. we firmly believe that so long as the three indo-chinese peoples closely unite with one another and form a powerful united front against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to oppose u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, they will definitely win a complete victory.

kuroda said: the chinese people provide powerful backing to the indo-chinese people and a bulwark for the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. let us unite with the chinese people, the people of asian, african and latin american countries and the people in the capitalist countries to fight against our common enemy -- u.s. imperialism. we firmly believe that the japanese people will win victory in their struggle and the revolutionary struggle of the world's people will be crowned with final victory.

## CHINA AND US

### China's 474th Warning against US Imperialist Military Provocations

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1970)**

a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of yunghsing island and tung island of the hsisha islands in kwangtung province between 12:49 hours and 13:17 hours on may 22.

between 1:26 hours and 11:36 hours on may 23, a u.s. warship intruded into china's territorial waters in the area southeast of pingtan in fukien province.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to these military provocations by the u.s. military plane and warship, to issue the 474th serious warning.

## US

### "Four More Dead and Many More to Go!"--Moral of Kent Students' Struggle against US Invasion of Cambodia

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1970)**

"four more dead and many more to go exclamation" -- this is a loud and clear battle-cry of the american people drawn from the bloodshed of four students at kent state university. it demonstrates the determination of the american people to carry on the fight against the nixon administration's aggression in cambodia and their heroism in fearing no brute force or sacrifices. the bloody gunshots in kent have aroused the american people to still greater resistance. burning with indignant wrath, they are marching forward intrepidly along the path crimson with the blood of the martyrs, with their revolutionary mass movement surging ahead like a turbulent torrent.

kent state university is located in a mountainous region in the vicinity of columbus, capital of ohio state. the second largest university in the state with an enrolment of 21,000, it has rarely seen seething political activities of a progressive character. but in the current nationwide struggle against the nixon administration's aggression in cambodia, it has awakened and come to life. its students have plunged themselves into the struggle. this marks the new awakening of the american people and indicates that the political crisis of the nixon administration is worsening. the struggle of the kent students may be taken as a mirror of the revolutionary mass movement now sweeping across the length and breadth of the united states.

on april 30 when u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon flagrantly announced the dispatch of troops to invade cambodia, the students of kent state university were enraged beyond measure. protest demonstrations and meetings were held for three consecutive days beginning may 1.

the kent students were the first to cry out: "down with nixon exclamation" they poured into the streets and cast a copy of the u.s. constitution into a bonfire to assert their refusal to be deceived and duped any more by the trickery of "democracy" and "liberty" of the american ruling circles. they set fire to a building of the "reserved officers' training corps", a set-up directly serving the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression, and wrested water hoses from the fire squads sent to scene by the reactionary authorities. the building was devoured by sky-scraping flames and palls of smoke and reduced to a mess of debris together with its military materials.

large numbers of troops and police armed to the teeth were called out and tear-gas bombs were fired from helicopters at the students. the infuriated students fought a fierce battle lasting three long hours, beating the attackers to a scamper from the school.

in order to quell the students' resistance, the nixon administration resorted to a most cruel means.

may 4, 1970, was a glorious day for the heroic students at kent state university. to support the indo-chinese people's struggle, they wrote with life and blood a magnificent page in the annals of the american student movement.

defying the reactionary authorities' ban on rallies, the students rang the "victory bell" in the morning calling for a campus protest rally. the ringing bell aroused the entire campus into action. thousands of students immediately rushed to the football field and the parking lot.

the nixon administration immediately called out tanks and men from the 107th armored cavalry regiment and the 145th infantry regiment as well as large numbers of national guardsmen and police to make suppression. showing not the slightest fear in face of the helmeted reactionary troops and police, the students stepped forward and pointed their accusing fingers at the reactionary troops and police, shouting "pigs off campus exclamation we don't want your war."

a fierce battle ensued. the reactionary troops and police fired a hail of tear-gas bombs at the students. then, under cover of dense acrid smoke, they charged in line formation against the students, who fought back with stones, clods as well as hissing tear-gas bombs which would soon explode. faced with the tough resistance of the students, the reactionary authorities ordered the troops and police to line up and train their guns at the demonstrators. a volley of bullets were discharged, which instantly killed four students and wounded ten others. many other students were bayoneted. the campus was crimson with the blood of the dead and the wounded. this was followed by wholesale arrests. and the campus was occupied by 900 reactionary troops and police. it was "an organized butchery", an eye-witness stated in indignation.

the fiery struggle and the bloodshed of comrades-in-arms educated and tempered the young students at kent. out of boundless grief over the dead and burning hatred for the reactionary authorities, a student boldly climbed to the top of a huge statue and made a "v" sign with his fingers to encourage his fellow students to persevere in the struggle which will surely end in victory. more than 1,000 administrative and faculty members assembled at a church near the university to demonstrate their strong protest against the atrocities of the nixon administration. the mother of a wounded student made a special trip to kent city to denounce the nixon government for having sent so many troops and tanks to kill people as it

has been doing in viet nam. the father of a dead girl student angrily questioned: "have we come to such a state in this country that a young girl has to be shot because she disagrees deeply with the actions of her government?"

the gunshots in kent have torn off all the disguises of the nixon administration and laid bare its hideous fascist features.

the gunshots in kent have brought about a new awakening of the american people who are plunging into the great revolutionary struggle with heightened militancy.

under the fighting slogan of "four more dead and many more to go exclamation" the american people are engaged in a fiercer attack on the nixon administration's policies of aggression and war. on may 8 and 9, a nationwide strike unparalleled in the u.s. history was held by millions of students at over 600 universities and colleges and more than 300 high schools.

the students proclaimed may 8 a national day of mourning for the four students killed. the protest slogan "revenge kent state (university)" resounded everywhere. in ohio state, more than 10,000 college students assembled in columbus, and held a mighty demonstration in front of the state legislature in support of the struggle in kent. the doors of the legislature's building were tightly closed and all the legislators took to their heels long before the arrival of the demonstrators.

on may 9, a big demonstration was held in washington by more than 100,000 people from various parts of the country. the slogans "hands off cambodia exclamation" u.s. troops "get out of southeast asia exclamation" and "nixon is assassin exclamation" shook the white house. the demonstrators put coffins on the steps of the white house in indignant protest against the nixon administration's sanguinary massacre.

baptized through the fire of struggle, students of kent state university have not been cowed by the nixon administration's bloody suppression. together with students of other universities of the country, they have persisted in the struggle. amidst the strong voice of protest of the students throughout the country, the reactionary troops and police who had once forcibly occupied the university turned tail and fled helter-skelter.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "while massacring the people in other countries, u.s. imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people in its own country. nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the united states." the student struggle at kent state university and the subsequent new upsurge in the american people's revolutionary struggle have fully borne out this brilliant thesis.

CHINA AND YEMEN

## Yemeni Ambassador to China Leaves His Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1970)

the ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, abdolwahed al-kherbash, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

## New Ambassador of Yugoslavia Bogdan Orescanin Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1970)

bogdan orescanin, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by plane today.

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

# How Did We Do A Good Job in Holding Discussion and Application Meetings?

by

The Second Squad of the Main Switchboard of the Communications Company of a certain PLA Air Force unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 20, 1970)

In the following article members of a communications unit of the PLA Air Force tell how they carry out self-indoctrination through "discussion-application meetings" at which Mao's works or instructions are discussed in relation to their problems and applied in the solution of these problems.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA) In accordance with Vice Chairman Lin's instructions: "When studying Chairman Mao's works we must do so with problems in mind, study and apply in a living manner, combine study with application, study urgent parts first, bring about results promptly, and emphasize 'application'" our squad studies and applies Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner and regularly hold discussion and application meetings. This effectively promotes everybody's ideological revolutionization. Out of the ten people in the squad eight have been selected as five-good fighters. In the following let us discuss a few points of our experience in doing a good job of holding discussion and application meetings:

## Heightening Understanding and Self-Consciously Discussing and Applying

Many living ideas were prevailing when our squad began holding discussion and application meetings. Some comrades were unwilling to discuss because they thought they were no good at it and some comrades thought they did not have much to talk about. As a result, we were never able to do a good job in holding discussion and application meetings and bring about the usefulness which such meetings should have. We thought that such living ideas were due to the lack of understanding toward the importance of discussion and application meetings. So we organized everybody to discuss about the significance and advantages of doing a good job of holding discussion and application meetings. This enabled everybody to understand that holding discussion and application meetings well could promote the extensive exchange of advanced experience in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, push forward the penetrating development of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, enhance the revolutionary style of study of combining theory with practice developed by Chairman Mao himself, heighten the self-consciousness in emphasizing "application," promote the struggle against self-interest and repudiation of revisionism, and speed up the ideological revolutionization of man.

From then on our squad has actively developed discussion and application activities and done a good job by persevering in them. Discussion and application meetings heightened our self-consciousness more and more and brought about greater and greater results. The comrades said: "Discussion and application meetings are good. We like them more and more and they greatly heighten our ideological consciousness."

## Conscientiously Studying Chairman Mao's Instructions and Promptly Discussing and Applying Them

During the great proletarian cultural revolution great leader Chairman Mao issued a series of important instructions. Every time an important instruction of Chairman Mao's was issued our squad immediately organized everybody to study conscientiously, implement it resolutely and hold discussion and application meetings promptly. Discussions and applications deepened understanding, made it possible for Chairman Mao's important instructions to take deep root in the heads of everybody and enabled everybody to implement them in their actions.

This year the New Year editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i transmitted Chairman Mao's important instructions: "People of the world unite to oppose all wars of aggression initiated by any imperialism and social imperialism, especially wars of aggression using the atomic bomb as weapon! If such a war broke out the people in the world should use revolutionary war to annihilate the war of aggression. We must prepare ourselves now!" At that time some of the people in our squad were performing their duties in the field and some were on duty at home. All

comrades in the squad conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important instructions. Comrades on duty at home and those performing duty in the field held discussion and application meetings separately. These discussion and application meetings greatly deepened everybody's understanding of this important instruction of Chairman Mao and made all the comrades in the squad more self-consciously implement this important instruction of Chairman Mao's in their actions.

## Discussing and Applying Special Topics With a View To Solving Living Ideas

Chairman Mao taught us: "Grasping of ideological education is the central link in uniting the whole Party to engage in the great political struggle. Without fulfilling this mission it will be impossible to fulfill any political mission of the Party." We realized: Discussion and application of special topics with a view to solving living ideas can pinpoint the problems and bring about marked results.

A group of new comrades came to our squad this year. They were, however, not accustomed to the high degree of military organizational discipline. In view of this we organized everybody to study repeatedly related teachings by Chairman Mao and held discussion and application meetings on the special topic of "Strengthening of discipline makes revolution invincible." Discussions and applications greatly increased the self-consciousness of this group of new comrades in observing revolutionary discipline. On one occasion when several new comrades missed the bus they ran several li back to the company in order to return within the time limit of their leave of absence.

## Grasping the Fundamental Viewpoints and Repeatedly Discussing and Applying

Vice Chairman Lin instructed us: "To learn Chairman Mao's thought truly we must repeatedly study Chairman Mao's many fundamental viewpoints. It is best to remember some of the precepts by heart, study them repeatedly and apply them repeatedly." In accordance with this instruction of Vice Chairman Lin we grasped the fundamental viewpoints of the "three constantly read articles," repeatedly studied them, repeatedly discussed them and repeatedly applied them. This effectively promoted the ideological revolution of man. For instance, after the new comrades arrived at the squad we organized them to study the "three constantly read articles" repeatedly and discuss repeatedly experiences in serving the people. Studies and discussions turned new fighter Tuan Kuo-p'ing's attitude toward the work of manning the machines from one of anxiety to one of love. She indicated that she would learn from Comrade Chang Ssu-te and make contribution to the people wherever the Party sent her to work. She studied diligently and made quick progress.

## Selecting Outstanding Examples and Types for Discussion and Application

During one period of time everybody spoke in turn at discussion and application meetings. Some comrades said: "In a discussion and application meeting we speak in turn and the meeting is over when everybody have finished

speaking." Such discussion and application meetings failed to bring about results which they should have been able to bring. Later we effectively elevated the quality of discussion and application meetings by selecting outstanding examples for discussion and application. For instance, at first Comrade Hu Hsiu-ch'in could not concentrate herself at work and often made mistakes in her work. Later she repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings with the help of the squad leader and other comrades and corrected her understanding toward work. This improved her work. At noon one day she connected six telephone calls quickly and accurately. We thought that she achieved results in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in her work, so we discussed and applied her experience in the squad as an example in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command work. This greatly educated the comrades. (Certain parts have been deleted by the Jen-min Jih-pao)

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SCIENTIFIC FARMING

## It Is Fine for the Masses To Work by Scientific Methods

- report on an investigation in scientific farming for the revolutionary cause in the past 16 years in Wangchia brigade, Yi hsien, Shantung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 17, 1970)

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "For the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use natural science to understand, conquer and change nature and thus attain freedom from nature," the poor and lower-middle peasants of Wangchia brigade have in the past 16 years since 1954 held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carried out mass scientific experiments perseveringly and on a big scale, overcoming natural disasters of various kinds and steadily increasing grain output year after year. In particular, during the violent struggle between the two classes and between the two lines in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have carried out scientific farming for the revolutionary cause, defeating the extraordinary drought in the past three years in succession, creating the output of over 1,000 catties per mow and planting a red banner in the sphere of scientific farming for the revolutionary cause.

### It Is Fine To Carry Out Scientific Farming

For the past 16 years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Wangchia brigade has perseveringly carried out scientific farming for the revolutionary cause, showing superiority in many aspects:

Scientific farming has promoted the big-scale development of agricultural production. The output per mow was more than 500 catties in 1956 and increased gradually afterward, and has exceeded 1,000 catties each year ever since 1965. In the past, more than 400,000 catties of grain had to be imported into Wangchia brigade each year; now, this brigade sells and delivers more than 1,000,000 catties of grain to the State each year. Conscientiously carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive of "being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people," they have retained more than 600,000 catties of reserve grain for the collective. For the past 16 years, they also have supported the State and other localities with more than 6,000,000 catties of grain of various good strains. The poor and lower-middle peasants say happily: "Scientific farming has no limits and output increases step by step."

Wangchia brigade has been attacked by extraordinarily serious drought for three years in succession since 1967. The poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, brought the power of scientific farming into full play, adopted some fine

varieties of summer-sown crops which were highly resistant to drought, strengthened scientific management of these crops, and still could reap a good harvest of over 1,000 catties of grain per mow in that year, the total output being 220,000 catties greater than that in 1968.

Scientific farming also brought up the people's scientific spirit and changed their mental outlook. Nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought and participating in scientific farming, a contingent of more than 200 scientific and technical workers who are red and skilled has grown up. This contingent takes the poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force, is not separated from practice and the masses, and is capable of coarse work and fine jobs; they carry out scientific farming for the revolutionary cause and are devoted to the revolutionary cause. The poor and lower-middle peasants say happily: "These 'native experts' work competently. We are fond of them."

## Growing Up During the Violent Struggle Between the Two Lines

Wangchia brigade went through a violent struggle between the two classes and between the two lines while carrying out scientific farming.

In 1954 when the poor and lower-middle peasants of Wangchia had just set up the agricultural production cooperative, a few communists and senior primary school graduates--for the purpose of consolidating the collective economy and struggling against the capitalist influence--formed a scientific experiment group under the leadership of the Party and were determined to run the cooperative well and to win honor for great leader Chairman Mao.

As soon as the scientific experiment group was set up, some gossip was spread in the village: "We have never heard that experiment is required in farming!" Is it necessary to carry out scientific experiment in farming? Bearing this question in mind, communists Chang Pao-chi and Chang Yung-mao got together with others to study Chairman Mao's works. Mao Tse-tung's thought gave them endless strength and made them understand deeply that: Scientific farming is not simply a question of scientific and technical study, but also an ideological revolution on the agricultural front. To make revolution, it is necessary to wage struggle. In a scientific experiment, it is necessary to fight against not only Nature, but also man's backward ideas.

One year, they introduced from another locality a fine variety of rice and experimented on sowing of seeds by hill-dropping and on close planting of seedlings. Some people who had conservative ideas immediately showed objection, saying: "The fields of the cooperative will be ruined by you." In a revolutionary spirit and scientific attitude, the experimental group overcame all interventions, elaborately carried on the experiment and eventually won victory. When the rice was reaped, the experimental group asked these people to inspect the harvest. As a result, the output per mow was 823 catties, being 1.5 times greater than the output of ordinary rice.

The big-scale scientific experiment undertaken by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Wangchia brigade attracted the attention of some people of the scientific research department. Some said: "The poor and lower-middle peasants 'overrate' themselves in making the experiment on the cross-breeding of wheat. It is 'unnecessary' to make experiment on the comparison of planting of different crops."

"All genuine knowledge originates from direct experience." The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "We are practical workers of agricultural production. All knowledge originates from practice. The poor and lower-middle peasants are the most eligible and most qualified for making agricultural scientific experiments!" Led by the Party branch and helped by the revolutionary scientific workers, the experimental group fought arduously for several years and eventually surmounted difficulties and won victory. Maize of fine strains, such as "Li-chi No. 1" and "Li-chi No. 2," and wheat of fine strains, such as "Wang-chia No. 8" and "Wang-chia No. 9," cultivated by this experimental group were popularized in many localities and gave high yields.

After the wheat had been planted closely in wide strips, the question of lodging of the plants became an obstacle to high yield at that time. What should be done to prevent lodging of the plants? Some "experts" said: "There is no definite answer to this question yet, and there is no basic way. We can only control water and manure to suit the growth of wheat." Comrades of the experimental group said: "We must solve what the 'experts' cannot solve. We must find an answer to the question which they cannot answer." They made all-round analysis and experiment of soil, manure and seeds and eventually summed up the experience of a complete process of preventing lodging of wheat through improvement of soil, selection of seeds of fine strains and rational application of manure, thereby creating conditions for reaping a high yield of wheat.

When Wangchia brigade set up its scientific experimental group and scored tremendous results in agricultural scientific experiment, the capitalist-roaders at the hsien level came to Wangchia brigade. They said: "The scientific experiment in Wangchia brigade 'is indigenous and doesn't look like a scientific experiment.' We must 'march toward advanced science.'" They wanted to separate scientific experiment from practice and from the masses and to lead it to the sidetrack.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Wangchia brigade waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them. They studied Chairman Mao's teachings about classes and class struggle and "On Practice" and the "Three Constantly Read Articles." Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, they braved the storm of class struggle, threw away the revisionist trash peddled by the capitalist-roaders and, pooling their wisdom and strength, "marched toward production in depth and in breadth." They proceeded from the needs of the revolution and from the development of production, laid emphasis on the present requirements while paying simultaneous attention to the long-term interests, and carried out scientific research through self-reliance. If one year's time was not

sufficient for making some experiments, they spent two years and even three or five years on them, winning one victory after another. Chairman Mao's proletarian line of scientific research defeated the bourgeois reactionary line. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Scientific research must follow the road pointed out by Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Class struggle will not end so long as classes exist in society." Wangchia brigade carried out farming by scientific methods, reaping one yield after another. But, the handful of capitalist-roaders would not take their defeat lying down but frenziedly attempted to abolish the scientific experiment. The poor and lower-middle peasants stood up and braved this gust of evil wind. They organized revolutionary mass discussion, extensively put on the table the preliminary achievements they had made in scientific farming, and widely exposed the class enemies' conspiracy to sabotage scientific experiment.

Old poor peasant Yang Fu-nien said at a discussion: "We'll see the great changes in our village if we think about the past and look at the present! Chairman Mao leads us to do farming by scientific methods, so that each household may have surplus grain and our brigade may sell more than one million catties of grain to the State each year. The scientific experimental group supplies us with seeds of fine strains, gives us good advice in production, and examines our crops. No one will abolish it. No one will be allowed to smear the achievements of scientific experiment!"

Supported by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the scientific experimental group displayed the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, perseveringly carried out scientific experiments, guided production in large fields, so that output increased steadily and the class enemy's conspiracy to sabotage scientific farming was shattered.

The great proletarian cultural revolution opened a completely new road for scientific farming in Wangchia brigade. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants unfolded revolutionary mass criticism in an earth-shaking manner, thoroughly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of scientific experiment, and wiped out the ideas of making scientific research in order to establish personal fame and separating scientific research from practice. They also held study classes of cadres, old peasants and technicians to profoundly study the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party, to sum up the experience of struggle between the two lines in scientific farming in this brigade in the past decade and more, and to clearly distinguish the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies in scientific farming. They founded their ideas of scientific farming on Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." As a result, scientific farming was carried out in a better and more concrete way.

## How Should Scientific Farming Be Carried Out?

Wangchia brigade adopted this concrete method to carry out scientific farming: First, vigorously conducting the mass movement; second, persisting in the orientation of serving production; third, establishing the style of combining revolutionary spirit of a high degree with strict scientific attitude.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In socialist revolution and socialist construction, we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements." Wangchia brigade tightly grasped the building of a massive army of agricultural science and technology. A scientific experimental team comprising more than 10 members was set up at the brigade level, and scientific experimental groups each comprising three to five members were set up in various production teams. The experimental team and the experimental groups were formed of cadres, old peasants and youths in the form of three-in-one combination. In accordance with geological conditions, they selected four representative production teams as basic points for the brigade's scientific experimental teams. In this way, a mass network of scientific experiment with the scientific experimental team and the scientific experimental groups as the backbone was formed in the whole brigade. This further promoted the mass activities of scientific experiments.

They also adopted various means to vigorously popularize the basic knowledge of agricultural science: They set up spare-time study classes the year round for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and advanced agricultural techniques and basic knowledge. Experimental fields, seeding fields and specimen fields are set up generally in various production teams. Cadres, old peasants and technicians visit the spots to rate the results two times each year before the summer crops and autumn crops are harvested, to sum up the achievements of scientific farming, to evaluate various technical measures, to select fine strains and to introduce experience of increasing production. Forums of old peasants and technicians are held from time to time during the farming seasons to sum up scientifically the old peasants' experience. After going through these activities, the masses enhanced their consciousness of scientific farming.

In making scientific experiments, Wangchia brigade has always persisted in taking the "eight-point charter" for agriculture as the key, perseveringly put its footing on large-field farming and followed the orientation of serving production. All their research items have been geared to the needs of large-field production and aimed at solving key problems in agricultural production in their units. They make research, investigations and experiments, which are needed in increasing production. In the past, third-grade wheat seedlings were planted in 400 to 500 mow each year. This became the main obstacle to any large increase in wheat production. Bearing this problem in mind, the scientific experimental team got together with some old peasants to make investigation and took the third-grade wheat seedlings in a plot in No. 2 production team as a temporary basic point for experiment. It discovered that this problem could be solved by

applying additional phosphorous fertilizer. It promptly popularized this experience. As a result, 70 percent of the third-grade wheat fields were improved and new conditions were created for increasing wheat output.

In making scientific experiments, "we not only must have revolutionary enthusiasm, but also must have practical spirit." In the course of scientific farming, Wangchia brigade, obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, not only displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, but also persisted in a strict scientific attitude.

Whether popularizing a new variety of wheat or reforming a farming technique, they perseveringly adopted Chairman Mao's dialectical method of "dividing one into two" in making careful observation, repeated experiments and gradual popularization.

For example, in observing a new variety of wheat, they considered not only its factor of giving a high yield, but also the influence of external conditions on it; they considered not only its behavior in good soil and other good conditions, but also its behavior in poor soil and other poor conditions; they considered not only its behavior in a year of normal weather, but also its behavior in a year of natural disaster; they not only paid attention to discovering and popularizing its strong points, but also attached importance to discovering and changing its shortcomings.

When introducing "Chi-nan No. 9," a fine variety of wheat, they first made small-area experiments for two years by the scientific experimental team and carried out experimental planting for one year in four basic teams which had different natural conditions, and then started to popularize it throughout the brigade. According to the rating made in 1969, "Chi-nan No. 9" which was planted in more than 1,400 mow in the whole brigade still gave a greater output than any other variety of fine strains.

Joint Investigation Group under Yi Hsien Revolutionary Committee and Yent'ai Administrative District Revolutionary Committee

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## PUBLICATIONS

### Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the US Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!" Published in Five Minority Languages

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1970)**

chairman mao's solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" has been translated into the languages of the mongolian, tibetan, uighur, kazakh and korean nationalities. the editions in these languages have been published by the nationality publishing house and will soon be distributed in peking and other parts of the country.

### Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement Published in Many Foreign Languages

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1970)**

the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", has been published in many foreign languages by the peking foreign languages press. these languages are english, french, spanish, russian, german, japanese, vietnamese, laotian, burmese, thai, korean, indonesian, arabic, urdu, bengali, persian, hausa, hindi, tamil, mongolian, turkish, swahili, italian, portuguese and esperanto.

these foreign languages editions are being distributed in china and abroad by the guozi shudian (china publications centre) and by foreign languages bookstores in all parts of the country.

## LOCAL INDUSTRY

### Nanking Develops Local Machine-Building Industry

**(NCNA-English Nanking, May 26, 1970)**

revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in nanking have launched city-wide socialist co-operation to develop the local machine-building industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. they have firmly carried out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, nanking's production of major equipment and auxiliary equipment was unbalanced and the city was not self-sufficient in parts and auxiliary equipment, as a result of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. this held back the progress of industry and agriculture as a whole.

as soon as the nanking municipal revolutionary committee came into being, it decided to end this irrational state of affairs. it adhered to chairman mao's great teaching "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement." it has organized some 300 small, medium-sized and large enterprises and a number of colleges in a mass socialist co-operation in the past year. they made an overall plan and a division of labour for the production of machinery and parts for farming, machine tools steel-making, iron-smelting and coal mining.

this transformed local industry quickly. the output of parts for the local machine-building industry shot up by 1.5 times in a little over a year. a whole production line was set up for walking tractors, which are now being produced in large numbers. the industry turns out 2,000 diesel engines a year. output has also risen for pumps, seeders, harvesters, threshers and other machines for processing farm products. the production of equipment for mining, ore-dressing, coking, iron-smelting and steel-making for kiangsu province has been expanded rapidly. this provides effective support for iron and steel and coal mining.

in developing local industry of machine-building nanking's workers persevered in a deep-going revolutionary mass criticism campaign. they sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash advocated by liu shao-chi such as "profits in command", the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they criticized departmentalism and other wrong ideas, strengthened the concept of taking the interests of the whole into consideration and carried forward the communist style of work. this stimulated wide-spread socialist co-operation among different enterprises. the pucheng rolling stock plant of nanking accepted the task of helping produce various kinds of vehicles used in mines. following chairman mao's teaching "we should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account", the plant's revolutionary committee fully mobilized the workers to overcome all difficulties. the plant last year not only overfulfilled all its state targets month by month and season by season but also all its production tasks in cooperation with other units. workers of the nanking textile machinery repair plant fostered the idea of taking the interests of the whole into account. they said: "the whole working class belongs to one family. we will produce whatsoever the country needs". by mass efforts, the plant fulfilled ahead of time the task of producing farm machine parts in cooperation with other units.

through revolutionary mass criticism, breaking with foreign conventions, and going full steam ahead with technical innovations, the revolutionary workers have turned out many new machines by indigenous methods and in the spirit of self-reliance the workers of the nanking building machinery plant made more than 40 kinds of new machines for the iron and steel and coal industries, including large coal unloaders, iron casting machines and mine cars within a short period. the workers of the nanking power transmission equipment plant did their utmost to meet the urgent needs of the miners. they built 30 drilling derricks within 9 days in support of the opening of coal fields in southern kiangsu. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, members of the technical innovations group composed mainly of veteran workers in the kiangsu metallurgical equipment repair and building plant turned down the blueprints designed by bourgeois "specialists", and within only 10 days, they succeeded in producing a loading machine which has a simple structure and is easy to operate and efficient. it is produced in large numbers and the coal miners welcome it.

on the basis of large-scale socialist co-operation, a large number of medium-sized and small factories have made rapid progress in production. these factories did not have adequate equipment or technical forces and the level of mechanization was low. when a factory receives an assignment to make parts for important equipment in co-operation with other factories the workers often make big parts with small machine tools. through technical innovations, these factories have now equipped themselves with a large number of machines of their own make, which are simple in structure, easy to operate and efficient. in doing so, they have constantly expanded production. the nanking farm machinery factory formerly could produce only such machine parts as exhaust pipes and caterpillar belts. by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, it is now turning out over 200 machine tools including end grinding machines and double surface milling machines as well as nearly 1,000 sets of tools, dies and chucks. all this was done without asking the state for additional funds.. helped by other factories, it has set up nine production lines for making the main parts of diesel engines and walking tractors. the factory now supplies agriculture with a great number of walking tractors and various types of diesel engines. it also overfulfilled the original targets for making other machine parts.

## Small Iron Smelting Plant in East China Becomes Medium-Sized Iron and Steel Complex

**(NCNA-English Hofei, May 25, 1970)**

revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians of the maanshan iron and steel company in anhwei province, east china, have expanded production with greater, faster, better and more economical results by adhering to the principles of self-reliance and hard struggle. they keep on making new contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

this company used to be just one small iron smelting plant. our great leader chairman mao made an inspection tour to maanshan in 1958. this inspired the workers tremendously. they resolved to carry out to the letter chairman mao's proletarian line on running enterprises and develop iron and steel production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, they smashed the interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they applied indigenous methods and combined them with modern ones. as a result, in just a few years they built a medium-sized iron and steel complex which engages in mining, iron smelting, steel making, rolling, coking, sintering, and making heat-resistant material. they turn out more than 30 types of steel, iron and rolled steel.

chairman mao teaches: "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement."

resolutely implementing this teaching of chairman mao's, the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians pooled their wisdom and strength and relied on their own efforts and hard work. they have overcome a lot of difficulties and achieved one victory after another. an example of this is the workers of the taochung iron ore mine of maanshan iron and steel company,

who built an ore-dressing plant themselves in order to raise the grade of iron ore. according to chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare", they made designs while constructing, since they lacked blueprints and technical personnel. in the absence of building materials, they tapped local resources and put up an ore-dressing plant building in which they used slate instead of reinforced concrete and renovated discarded equipment to get the plant going.

in a year of hard struggle, they built an ore dressing plant which can turn out several hundred thousand tons of ore yearly. this met their needs. drawing inexhaustible strength and wisdom from the mass movement, they made further improvements on the medium and small blast furnaces and raised the degree of mechanization.

all the skip hoists and scale vans in the company's no. 1 blast furnace plant were automated, thanks to reliance on collective wisdom and strength. this set an example for the whole country's medium blast furnaces in advancing to automatic charging.

the revolutionary workers of the company's no. 2 steel plant used discarded material and equipment to set up a small rolling shop of fine quality quickly. this rolling shop produces various specifications of rolled steel for the state.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses brought into full play the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle by holding aloft the banner of mass criticism, and sharply criticizing such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "the slavish comprador philosophy", "the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and "putting the specialists in charge" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. thus iron and steel production increased rapidly. after the ninth party congress, the revolutionary workers of the maanshan iron and steel company began a vigorous and down to earth socialist revolutionary emulation campaign by holding aloft the party congress banner of unity and victory and with the lofty aspiration of winning honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland. this stimulated revolution and production and resulted in new products, new techniques and new technological processes. the company made more than 300 important technical innovations within the past year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND CAMBODIA

### Revolutionary People of Peking Accord Warm Welcome to Chinese Personnel Triumphantly Back from Cambodia and to Korean and Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1970)

at a time when people all over china are responding to the great leader chairman mao's fighting call and firmly supporting the people of indo-china and other parts of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys, kang mao-chao, former chinese ambassador in phnom penh, and 63 other embassy members and specialists triumphantly returned to peking today on a chartered plane of the swiss airline. they had overcome many obstacles placed by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs the traitorous rightist lon nol-sirik matak clique.

arriving on the same plane were kim eun hwan, former ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea in phnom penh, madame kim eun hwan and 17 other embassy members; nguyen dang khoa, hoang van long and another member of the former embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in phnom penh who had remained there; and nguyen bach dong, tran van duc and another member of the former embassy of the republic of south viet nam in phnom penh who had remained there. they are on their way home from phnom penh after waging a resolute struggle against the traitorous rightist clique of cambodia.

the chinese personnel triumphantly back from cambodia and the korean and vietnamese comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm welcome by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier; kuo mo-jo, member on the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and more than 1,500 revolutionary people of the capital.

also at the airport were:

prince norodom yuvanath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia; sarin chhak, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol; madame huot sambath; and other cambodian friends;

ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china;

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and madame hyun joon keuk and personnel of the korean embassy;

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and madame bui tan linh and personnel of the vietnamese embassy;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and personnel of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam.

peking airport is today alive with warm expressions of revolutionary friendship and fighting solidarity among the chinese people, the korean people, the vietnamese people and the cambodian people.

carrying red flags and streamers and singing revolutionary songs, revolutionary people at the airport gave a warm welcome to the triumphant return of the chinese personnel from cambodia and to the korean and vietnamese comrades-in-arms. full of militancy, the welcoming crowds pledged firm backing for the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. they expressed resolute opposition to u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china and firm support for the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, for the people of korea, japan and other asian countries in their struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, and for the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

at 7:10 p.m., the chinese personnel back from cambodia and the korean and vietnamese comrades-in-arms stepped from the plane amid the beating of drums and gongs. warmly shaking hands with them by the plane-side were comrades chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng, wu fa-hsien, li hsien-nien, kuo mo-jo and other leading comrades, and prince norodom yuvanath, minister sarin chhak, minister duong sam ol, ambassador kermeas, ambassador hyun joon keuk, charge d'affaires ad interim bui tan linh and ambassador nguyen van quang. they posed for a picture together.

later, the anti-imperialist comrades-in-arms of china, korea, viet nam and cambodia walked round to greet the welcoming crowds. the revolutionary masses beat drums and gongs and, waving their red-covered "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", they shouted: "we warmly welcome the triumphant return of the chinese personnel from cambodia exclamation" "we warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms exclamation" "we warmly welcome the vietnamese comrades-in-arms exclamation" "we firmly support the national united front of kampuchea with cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman exclamation" "we firmly support the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea exclamation" "we resolutely oppose the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the indo-chinese peoples are sure to win exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" "long live the fighting solidarity among the chinese people and the people of the three indo-chinese countries exclamation" "long live the fighting friendship between the chinese people and the korean people exclamation"

"people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. exclamation" "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life of chairman mao exclamation"

present at the airport were also leading members and representatives of the departments concerned -- wang hsin-ting, li chiang, wu teh, fang yi, shih shao-hua, chi peng-fei, lo kuei-po, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, wang an-chu, liu hsi-wen, sung chen-hsien, liu ta-yu, hsieh huai-teh, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, feng hsi-ku, yang yu-heng, shen chien, chu ta-cheng, wu piao, lo ching-chang, chu tao-liang, sun kai-tsan, chen wen-chun, kuo chuan-yu, wang yu-ching, jen ai-hsiang -- and relatives of the chinese personnel back from cambodia.

when the chinese personnel back from cambodia and the korean and vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived in kwangchow today en route to peking, they were given a warm welcome at the airport by wang shou-tao, chiao lin-yi and other leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. also at the airport were tran van thong, consul of the consulate general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, and korean comrades in kwangchow.

## CAMBODIA

### 5th Message to Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1970)**

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public here today his 5th message to the nation. full text follows:

5th message to the nation by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia

i pay my respects to her majesty the queen, samdechs religious heads, buddhist monks and the khmer people.

in the course of this month, the lon nol-sirik matak gang of traitors has led the motherland and the nation to enslavement, submitted them to the rule of the american imperialists and their bangkok and saigon flunkeys, and subjected them to the worst humiliation ever known in the history of our kampuchea.

today the members of the u.s. embassy and the c.i.a. can do as they please in phnom penh and elsewhere in cambodia. the number of american personnel keeps increasing and they grant themselves the right to transport by air from saigon to phnom penh (pochentong airport) all sorts of materials for carrying out subversion and war by u.s. imperialism and neo-colonialism.

militarily, the u.s. ground forces occupy and put to fire and sword a great part of our country; the u.s. naval forces use our rivers and territorial waters in a sovereign manner; as to the u.s. air force, the lon nol-sirik matak gang takes great pleasure to invite it to bomb savagely and intensively

many of our provinces, districts, villages and cities, destroying everything that belongs to our innocent and peaceable people, including many lives, and plunging our people into misery and inhuman sufferings.

this does not satisfy the sadism of the phnom penh reactionary traitors. the press of the "free" world reveals in effect that when they were informed of the intention of their american masters to withdraw the u.s. troops to south viet nam around june 30, the lon nol "government" and military chiefs implored the "great patron" not to do so, because they are afraid of being wiped out by the "enemy".

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with regard to the thais (the bangkok regime), the lon nol-sirik matak gang behaves most despicably. these traitors have many times implored the siamese to condescend to establish diplomatic relations with their illegal regime. the siamese replied that they would not take the trouble but that the khmers (the lonnolists) should go to bangkok to make their request. the lonnolists did what the siamese (american flunkeys) had ordered them to do.

now the thais can send c.i.a. agents to phnom penh as personnel of their embassy in order to cooperate with the amercans in the aggressive activities of seato against our people.

the thais will have the right to enter cambodia freely and to exploit the resources of our country, particularly the interesting tourist resources (as well as the air lines), for example, phnom penh, siemreap (angkor), battambang, preah vihear.

concerning preah vihear, you know that for many years i have succeeded in preventing the thais from touching it. today the lon nol-sirik matak-yem sambaur gang gives them the right to do as they like there: now the bangkok government has announced that it would share in the work and expenses in the maintenance and restoration of this inalienable heritage of our ancestors. the international court at the hague has recognized that the sacred temple belongs solely to cambodia. by means of "co-management", thailand will be able to appropriate 50 per cent of this khmer heritage without striking a blow.

the lon nol-sirik matak gang dares to show not only that it has sold the country to the americans and the siamese (thais), but also that it surrenders the country to the vietnamese (of the thieu-ky regime), whereas not long ago it feverishly incited hundreds of thousands of khmers to wage a "crusade" against the "vietnamese race, traditional and mortal enemy" of the khmer race.

today, the lon nol regime very openly surrenders the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of the khmers to the vietnamese (of the thieu-ky regime).

before the march 18 coup d'etat perpetrated by the traitors, our people and our nation enjoyed reliable peace and friendship with socialist viet nam, and the only misfortunes they knew (the loss of many lives, destruction of a great number of our achievements, villages, fields, cattle ...) were the result of aggression, cannon fire and air raids by the american and saigon satellite armed forces.

gripped by fear and panic in the face of the revolution of our people who refuse to let it usurp state power, oppress and murder the compatriots, "suck the blood" of the national

economy and put the country in the "cage" of american imperialism, the lon nol gang hurriedly invited the americans and the saigonists (of the thieu-ky clique) to invade and plunder our motherland in line with the plan which it had long conceived and which it could not put into effect when i was in power in our country as national leader from 1955 to 1969.

now that lon nol and sirik matak are so thirsty for absolute power, our khmer motherland has become a colony with three masters: the american imperialists and neo-colonialists, their bangkok and saigon flunkeys.

lon nol, sirik matak and company had the effrontery to boast that they would never allow the vietnamese to oppress the khmers or to "swallow up" khmer territories.

today our people and the whole world see very clearly that it is these traitors who have personally invited the vietnamese (of the thieu-ky clique) to come to kill and plunder the khmers and who have even insisted that these vietnamese should establish their colonial rule on the national territory of the khmers.

an a.f.p. dispatch from saigon on may 11 reported these words of president thieu: "the question of how long we shall remain in cambodia is secondary. we shall remain as long as necessary ... no limit of time or space has been imposed on the south vietnamese forces in their operations in cambodia and the cambodian government has agreed to this."

a reuter dispatch of may 1 (by michael neale) reported that "some south vietnamese officers suggested that the fish-hook campaign should have been an all-vietnamese affair. they said that south vietnamese soldiers now 'felt at home' in cambodia".

this is undoubtedly what the lon nol-sirik matak regime called "salvation and national liberation from vietnamese imperialism" exclamation

an a.f.p. dispatch of may 8 (by derek wilson) revealed that "general do cao tri told reporters 'we are free to do as we like. the cambodians agree with this'."

this is undoubtedly what the phnom penh traitors called "the chasing of the vietnamese" exclamation not content with such a "performance", lon nol, sirik matak and their ilk surrender our coast and coastal islands to their saigon patrons.

an a.f.p. dispatch from phnom penh on may 14 (by paul leandri and john swain) told us that "cambodian military sources said that phnom penh and saigon had agreed to let the south vietnamese carry out a naval blockade of the cambodian coast".

an a.f.p. dispatch from washington on the same day added that, according to melvin laird (the great patron of lon nol, sirik matak, thieu and ky) ... the "blockade of the cambodian coast, enforced officially by vietnamese naval units, will also last as long as necessary".

an a.f.p. dispatch from saigon on may 12 said: "vice-president of south viet nam general nguyen cao ky landed near the ferry of neak loung, ... declared to the press that south viet nam would have no scruple whatsoever (sic) about leaving its forces in cambodia after the americans had pulled out theirs."

another a.f.p. dispatch from washington on may 14 reported the following remarks by melvin laird, u.s. defence secretary: "it will perhaps be necessary to continue the bombing of the enemy forces in cambodia once the last american soldiers will have withdrawn by the end of june."

by "enemy forces", it means our khmer people themselves.

this is the lon nol gang's so-called "defence of the independence and honour of cambodia" and "salvation of the khmer people" exclamation

the traitors will wholeheartedly allow the americans, thais and vietnamese (of saigon) to occupy and govern the whole of cambodia as long as these traitors themselves are able to "rule" in phnom penh even if its "sovereignty" does not go beyond five kilometres from the city exclamation

in this respect, an a.f.p. dispatch by derek wilson on may 13 said that "three star general do cao tri ... said 'we have been ordered not to get closer than five kilometres to phnom penh to respect cambodian sovereignty'."

thus, under the "rule" of the lon nol-sirik matak gang, the independence and sovereignty of the khmers are confined to phnom penh and five kilometres from the city, and not beyond this limit exclamation

this is most ridiculous exclamation

but this is not all. the vietnamese patrons of lon nol, sirik matak and company hold the khmer soldiers in utter contempt.

according to a.f.p. (in the same dispatch of may 13), general cao tri made the following comment on lon nol's mercenaries: "the cambodian army isn't fighting. it seems more afraid of us than the viet cong."

this is utter contempt. humiliated to the last degree, lon nol has gone so far as to think of following the pitious example of the despicable tshombe, the african traitor to his people and to africa.

indeed, lon nol, sirik matak and company feel very "close" to tshombe who had sold out his race and people to the white colonialists and imperialists.

unable to vanquish the congolese people's revolutionary resistance with his "black" army, tshombe had believed that success would "come" to him if colonialist and imperialist masters provided white mercenary officers for his army.

the white mercenaries have failed to save tshombe.

in desperation, lon nol and sirik matak want to try a new experiment with white mercenaries. an a.f.p. dispatch from phnom penh on may 14 said that "the camoodian government confirmed today that it had already been approached by white mercenaries ... so far the cambodian government has not made an official statement, but the sources said it was certainly considering the possibility".

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the humiliations which the lon nol regime suffers in the international sphere find some sort of "expression" in the recent

bogus asian conference which was attended by the notorious satellites and lackeys of u.s. imperialism and which was designed to save this traitorous regime in the face of the victorious assaults of the khmer people and their liberation army.

although the above-mentioned conference was designed to save the skin of the lon nol clique, the participating countries strove to show that if they are satellites and lackeys of the united states, the government of phnom penh is merely a "lackey of lackeys, that is to say, it should be a "grade" lower.

an a.f.p. dispatch from djakarta on may 15 revealed that "cambodia will attend only to explain the situation and not to participate in the debates ... only the flags of the participating countries flew today in front the conference building. the mast for the cambodian flag was bare. yesterday mr. yem sambaur ... said that his country had been invited as a full member".

but adam malik, who was the initiator of the conference allegedly for aiding cambodia, told the press with visible contempt for the lon nol clique that "cambodia is not a full member".

x x x

these are the "fruits" reaped by the traitors lon nol-sirik matak and company who have plunged the country and the nation into war and catastrophe on the one hand, and led them to enslavement and the worst humiliations on the other.

their propaganda strives every day to make people believe that i am responsible for all these misfortunes exclamation

but, no matter how they try, they will never be able to deceive our people and world opinion.

on may 3, in the city of rijeka, president tito of yugoslavia, an illustrated hero of the yugoslav resistance against the german and italian fascists, upheld justice when he said:

"i have been to that country. i found that cambodia was a flourishing country with a high standard of living and with an advanced industrial potential. this is a country which together with its leadership, such as prince sihanouk, really wants to save itself from being involved in disaster. unfortunately, this did not depend on them". -- (extract from a bulletin of tanjug agency).

mr. de broglie, president of the foreign affairs committee of the french national assembly, asserted in these terms: "from what madness did people smash the building constructed by the cambodian head of state...? after the skilful engineering of this aberrant operation, one should not say any more that cambodia was a victim of foreign aggression... now, a popular and national resistance is coming into being..."

the man who made this conclusion is not a communist. he is of "the right" and a prince. mr. de broglie has put it well; the cambodian tragedy created by the clique of traitors cannot be justified by a non-existing "foreign invasion".

at the bottom of this tragedy was not "vietcong" or "vietminh" invasion, but simply the unbridled ambition of the perpetrators of the coup d'etat, who served their personal interests on the one hand and the supreme interests of their money-lenders, the american imperialists, and their saigon and bangkok accomplices on the other.

now that their employers have installed themselves in cambodia, lon nol-sirik matak and company cling to and implore their employers never to abandon them.

an a.f.p. dispatch from phnom penh on may 14 (by paul leandri and john swain) said on this subject: "in fact, there is considerable alarm in government circles over whether south vietnamese combat troops intend to leave cambodia ... with thailand and cambodia now firm allies for the first time since 1961, thai forces might... be asked to fight... in northern cambodia".

if i had refused to have our country reconciled with the governments of saigon and bangkok, it was simply because they obstinately refused to recognize officially the existing borders of our country.

worse still, the government of saigon refused to withdraw the letter it had addressed to the royal khmer government officially demanding that cambodia give up several frontier villages in svay rieng and the coastal islands opposite to our cities of kep and ream. with regard to the government of bangkok, it refused to declare respect for the decision of the international court concerning the temple of preah vihear.

the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of south viet nam have solemnly recognized the existing borders of our kampuchea and have never invaded, still less colonized, our country. and the gang of traitors lon nol-sirik matak pushed and is pushing the khmer nation to make war on this viet nam and does not scruple to ally itself with the governments of bangkok and saigon.

and these new "allies" have hurriedly come to install themselves in our country, like in a vanquished country.

today the americans have set up their colony on a considerable part of the regions of svay rieng, memot, snuol, mundolkiri, rattanakiri, etc. ...

the saigonists have set up their colony in svay rieng, part of kompong cham, part of prey veng, part of kandal, part of the mekong, and all the coast from hatien (south viet nam) to sihanoukville, including all our coastal islands. in addition, they have declared that they reserve the right to occupy in future the regions of takeo, kampot, kompong som, etc. ...

the siamese (thais) have hastened to occupy preah vihear. according to the press of the "free" world, they will be "invited" by the lon nol "government" to send their armed forces to colonize the regions of battambang, oddar meanchey, preah vihear, etc.

bangkok has just ordered its "fifth column", the "free" khmers of songsakd and son ngoc thanh, to dissolve their "front" and integrate it into the lon nol regime.

x x x

in view of the extremely obvious and grave betrayal of the country by the lon nol-sirik matak group, the khmer people will never pardon them.

this is why our people's army of national liberation, supported by all patriotic citizens, men and women, who hasten to join en masse the national united front of kampuchea, has redoubled its efforts in its heroic fight against our mortal enemies, the u.s. imperialist neo-colonialists, their saigon and

bangkok lackeys and the latter's lackeys lon nol-sirik matak-sim var-cheng heng-trinh hoanh-in tam and company.

our citizens, men and women, and our youth in the provinces now recognize the true nature, the hideous countenance of the despicable traitors of the lon nol group. this is why they do not hesitate to give every possible aid to our liberation army, enabling it to win new and important victories in several regions of the country.

even within the army paid by the lon nol regime to serve it, an increasing number of officers, non-commissioned officers and especially soldiers have become aware of their aberration which had led them to serve the evil cause of the traitors and that of the u.s. imperialists and their saigon and bangkok lackeys. these military men, realizing their mistake, have joined the n.u.f.k. and the ranks of the liberation army.

in phnom penh, there is still a considerable number of persons who still obstinately cling to the "government" of lon nol because they indulge in corruption and cling to their property and to the "good life" which the extremely rich "uncle sam" promises them.

but the working people, patriotic youth and progressive intellectuals have irresistibly broken away from this regime.

a convincing indication of this is the fact that very recently the students armed by lon nol have turned round and directed their guns at the vietnamese sent to phnom penh by thieu-ky to carry out pro-imperialist subversion.

this fact shows that my young compatriots of phnom penh have begun to be aware of the deception of lon nol who had made them see black as white and white as black.

i am confident that our citizens, young and old, men and women, ecclesiastics and laymen, will rise as one man and help in every way our n.u.f.k. and our people's army of national liberation to win complete victory over all the enemies of the country and the people, that is, the troops of invasion, aggression, destruction, oppression and colonization of the u.s. imperialists, bangkok, saigon and lon nol-sirik matak.

i solemnly warn those persons, big capitalists and property-owners who remain in the service of the traitors lon nol-sirik matak and their american masters that it is high time that they changed their attitude.

if they do so quickly, the people and the n.u.f.k. will forgive them of their crimes. if they abandon lon nol and american imperialism in time, they will not be punished in any way, and they and their families can preserve their property and other possessions.

but if they put off quitting their service to lon nol and the americans, the people and the n.u.f.k. will surely give them severe punishment (the chief culprits may even lose their lives) and all their property will be confiscated and distributed among the poor families and among the families of the patriots killed or seriously wounded in the war of liberation.

probably, these opportunists are weighing the possibility of each "camp" to win or lose in the conflict.

they should know that the khmer people and the n.u.f.k. cannot be defeated in this war.

the u.s. imperialists cannot remain long in indo-china to protect the regimes of those indo-chinese who are traitors to indo-china.

president nixon cannot be in power indefinitely, nor can he forever save the skin of his lackeys lon not-sirik matak-thieu-ky-souvanna phouma and others.

the american people and youth and the peoples of the world will not permit nixon to carry on his extremely criminal undertaking in indo-china for a long time.

as to the three indo-chinese peoples, khmers, vietnamese and laotians, they have decided to unite, establish a common front of struggle, assist each other to the maximum and exert all their efforts to drive american imperialism out of indo-china completely and for good.

our three peoples are not and will not be alone in our cause. they are and will always be supported powerfully by a great number of socialist and progressive countries which will give them multifarious and most effective aid, thus contributing to their victory and to the restoration of independence and national sovereignty to our respective countries.

so it is absolutely certain that indo-china will be restored to the indo-chinese.

the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys will have no future whatsoever in cambodia, viet nam and laos.

if the opportunists see the realities in indo-china in this way, they should hasten to quit the evil path so as to be loyal to the motherland and the people.

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here i conclude my fifth message to the nation.

i pay my most profound respects to your majesty, to your eminences and to the people.

long live cambodia exclamation

may 24, 1970

MAO'S STATEMENT

## Comrades Ton Duc Thang and Le Duan Cable Heartfelt Thanks to Chairman Mao Tsetung for His Solemn Statement Supporting Vietnamese People's War of Resistance against US Aggression and for National Salvation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, has received a telegram from comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, and comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party. the telegram expressed the most heartfelt gratitude to chairman mao for his firm support to the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in his solemn statement of may 20 in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. the telegram reads in full as follows:

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comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the
communist party of china:

we, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, express our most heartfelt thanks to esteemed comrade chairman for the firm support you gave in the important statement of may 20, 1970, to the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

standing in the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle together with the fraternal laotian and cambodian peoples, the vietnamese people regard chairman's statement of may 20, 1970, as a document of tremendous political significance. this statement is an immense encouragement and firm support of the 700 million fraternal chinese people to the vietnamese people who are determined to realize the testament of the esteemed president ho chi minh and who are persisting in and vigorously pushing the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory; it is an immense encouragement and firm support to the khmer people who, in response to head of state norodom sihanouk's appeal for national salvation, are fighting heroically against the savage aggression by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs; it is an immense encouragement and firm support to the laotian people who, under the banner of the laotian patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong, are fighting staunchly against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs; it is also an immense encouragement and firm support to the revolutionary people of all countries who are tenaciously opposing the u.s. imperialist aggression and enslavement.

with the most cordial feelings of "both comrades and brothers", the vietnamese people are forever grateful to chairman, to the communist party of china, and to the chinese government and people for the tremendous and valuable support and assistance they have given and are giving to the cause of our struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the cause of socialist construction in north viet nam.

in response to the call for militant unity issued by the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the vietnamese people are determined, together with the fraternal khmer and laotian peoples in an unreserved mutual support, to persist in and energetically promote the fight to completely defeat the u.s. aggressors. with the powerful support of the chinese people, the people of the other fraternal socialist countries and the progressive people in the world, the vietnamese, khmer and laotian peoples are sure to win final victory in their just struggle.

please accept our most cordial and highest respects exclamation

ton duc thang
president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

le duan
first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party.

hanoi, may 24, 1970

## African Nationalist Organizations Acclaim Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement in Support of World People's Struggle against US Imperialism

**(NCNA-English Peking, Dar Es Salaam, May 23, 1970)**

the pan-africanist congress of azania (south africa) and the zimbabwe african national union have warmly acclaimed chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. they pointed out that chairman mao's statement is a great encouragement to the revolutionary people in the world and a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism.

the pan-africanist congress of azania (p.a.c.) in a statement yesterday signed by a.g. ibrahim, p.a.c. deputy secretary for foreign affairs and secretary for publicity and information, said that on may 20, 1970, chairman mao tsetung, the lenin of our era, made a historic statement in which he warmly supports the just struggles of the revolutionary people of the world and particularly praises the resolute struggle of the heroic indo-chinese people.

the statement said that chairman mao's great statement has come at a time when the people of africa, asia and latin america are carrying out a vigorous revolution for national independence after grasping the truth enunciated by chairman mao that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." in africa, the oppressed, exploited and discriminated people of various countries have launched an armed struggle to liberate their countries from fascist colonialism and international imperialism. a decade ago, the african, asian and latin american people did not fully understand that the main enemy was u.s. imperialism and that revolutionary violence was the only answer to reactionary violence. the imperialists advocated "non-violence" and the social-imperialists peddled the pernicious line of "economism". and now, from their own experience in struggle, the african revolutionaries have come to realize the truth of chairman mao's teaching: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the

people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

the statement said, "chairman mao tsetung, the great proletarian revolutionary leader of all oppressed and exploited peoples of the world, correctly points out in his statement that 'revolution is the main trend in the world today.' this is a fact which encourages the struggling peoples of the world and frightens the u.s. imperialists, the social-imperialists and all reactionaries."

the statement said, "that history has passed a death sentence on u.s. imperialism there is no doubt, but to those who collaborate with u.s. imperialism and act as its flunkeys we would like to remind them of what chairman mao says: 'a flunkey who allows himself to be led by the nose by u.s. imperialism will only end up in the same grave as his master.'"

a.h. membeshora, chief representative of the zimbabwe african national union here in a press release yesterday said that the zimbabwe african national union warmly hails and strongly supports the solemn statement of the great leader chairman mao.

the release said, "chairman mao's statement is a great encouragement to the people of asia, africa, latin america and other parts of the world who are waging a revolutionary struggle against u.s.-led imperialism. this statement is also a heavy blow to the u.s. aggressors, the social-imperialists and all their running dogs, that are doing every evil throughout the world."

"the world situation today is more favourable to the revolutionary people than ever before, just as chairman mao says in his statement that 'a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world,' and that 'revolution is the main trend in the world today.'"

it said, "more and more people in africa, asia and latin america have now realized the truth enunciated by the great leader chairman mao that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' and embarked on the road of revolutionary armed struggle against u.s.-led imperialism and for national independence."

the release added, "by accepting the wise and correct theory of chairman mao on protracted people's war, the people of indo-china have become more united and determined and stronger in their armed struggle and inflicted heavy blows on the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. their victories are a great encouragement to the revolutionary people of africa and other parts of the world who are struggling against imperialism led by the united states. it is sure that encouraged by chairman mao's statement, the revolutionary people the world over will certainly intensify their struggle against the u.s. aggressors, the social-imperialists and all reactionaries, and win final victory."

## Palestinian Guerrilla Organizations Warmly Acclaim Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1970)

palestinian guerrilla organizations have warmly acclaimed and voiced resolute support for chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20 in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. they said that the statement has pointed out the road of struggle and the orientation of advance for the world's revolutionary people. chairman mao's statement has strengthened the confidence and courage of the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors.

in a statement on may 22, the representative of the popular front for liberation of palestine to aden said that chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, has issued the great call in his solemn statement: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the people of the world will surely respond to this great call of chairman mao for it emoodies the will of the world people fighting against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

he said: "we, the popular front for liberation of palestine, will resolutely respond to the great call of chairman mao with action by striking harder at u.s. imperialism and its lackey -- israel."

the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine said in a statement released in aden on may 22 that the great leader chairman mao tsetung has declared in his may 20 statement that the chinese people firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, and firmly support the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. the palestinian armed resistance movement organizations and the palestinian people highly praise and evaluate this firm and sincere stand towards the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s. and israeli aggressors.

"u.s. imperialism is afraid of protracted palestinian armed resistance, it is afraid of the rising of the other arab people in struggle against imperialism, zionism and reaction and for the right of the palestinian and other arab peoples to self-determination in their own countries. u.s. imperialism is the number one enemy of the palestinian and other arab peoples and the world's people. the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples is an integral part of the struggle of the people of the world against imperialism, and their victory is connected with the development of the revolutionary struggles of the indo-chinese people, the korean people and all the people of asia, africa, latin america, europe and america," the statement said.

it went on: "as chairman mao has said, 'it is not the vietnamese people, the laotian people, the cambodian people, the palestinian people, the arab people or the people of other countries who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world.' the struggle of the palestinian people will continue, whatever the difficulties, until imperialism, zionism and reaction are defeated. the people of the world will definitely be able to overcome all difficulties and achieve final victory".

it said: "the stand of the great chinese people expressed by the great leader chairman mao in his statement has strengthened the confidence and courage of the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just revolutionary struggle." it added: "all the people of the world will surely unite, as chairman mao teaches, in their struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. u.s. imperialism will certainly be defeated. the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine reaffirms its lofty respect for and profound gratitude to the great leader chairman mao tsetung and the great chinese people."

the representative of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) in yemen said that chairman mao has negated the logic that a weak and small nation cannot cope with the imperialist forces of war. the path of the chinese revolution has proved that it is people, not weapons, that are the decisive factor in war. the imperialists are increasing their military forces daily. this reveals that imperialism is afraid of people's war. as affirmed by chairman mao, u.s. imperialism is a paper tiger before the revolution of the masses. the palestinian and other arab peoples will certainly defeat imperialism and israel because they are marching on the road of protracted people's war for liberation.

isam sakhnini, director of the baghdad office of the palestine liberation organization, told hsinhua: "chairman mao's statement has pointed out the road of struggle and the orientation of advance for the world's revolutionary people. it is a motive force for them to win final victory in their struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs."

he said that the great fraternal chinese people have always stood on the side of the world's oppressed people and supported their struggle for national liberation. at the very time when the revolutionary people of the world, especially the middle east and indo-chinese peoples, are in need of sincere aid and support from the revolutionary forces, chairman mao has issued his solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. chairman mao's statement once again shows that the great fraternal chinese people will give further support to the world people in their struggle for liberation.

chairman mao has said in his statement: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." this is truth. facts have proved that so long as the world people take up arms and fight against imperialism with indomitable will and determination, they will certainly be able to defeat imperialism, liberate their territories and free the whole mankind from the yoke of imperialism. as chairman mao has said in his statement, it is not we who fear imperialism, it is imperialism who fears us revolutionary people and our revolutionary struggle. final victory inevitably belongs to the people who are rising in struggle arms in hands.

he added that the revolutionary struggles in the world are an integral whole and cannot be separated from one another. the revolutionary struggle of the palestinian people is a component part of the revolutions in the world. with the firm solidarity of the world people and the coordination of their revolutionary struggle, the palestinian people are bound to defeat u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism and liberate their homeland.

gmaal solani, representative of the palestine liberation organization in the united arab republic, said: "chairman mao's statement is truth. it has encouraged the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people and promoted the development of the revolutionary mass movement in the united states. the world people will certainly defeat the aggressors headed by the u.s. imperialists so long as they march forward valiantly on the road charted by chairman mao and persevere in struggle."

anwar, a palestinian friend, told hsinhua: "chairman mao's statement is very good and very important. chairman mao has expressed in his statement the firm determination of the chinese people to fight against u.s. imperialism. every revolutionary in the world must study and apply chairman mao's teachings for they have been summed up by chairman mao on the basis of his rich experience accumulated in protracted struggles. the aims of our palestine revolution are identical with those of revolutions throughout the world and our common enemy is u.s. imperialism. we palestinian people are fully aware that it is the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao who support our struggle most firmly. every palestinian people wishes chairman mao a long, long life."

## CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

### Korean Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking 15th Anniversary of Founding of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1970)**

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a reception here today marking the 15th anniversary of the founding of the general association of korean residents in japan.

present at the reception were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the departments concerned, including lo kuei-po, shen chien, ting hsi-lin, chu kai-yin and wang lei.

documentary films were shown after the reception.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

## Government Economic Delegation of Democratic Republic of Vietnam Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1970)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, led by ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade, left peking by train today.

during its stay in peking, premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien received ly ban, head, and all other members of the delegation, and had a very cordial and friendly talk with them.

the delegation arrived in peking on may 2. among those welcoming the delegation and seeing it off at the railway station were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned, including yuan hua-ping and ming ke.

upon its arrival in peking, the delegation was met at the railway station by ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china. today it was seen off by bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the d.r.v.n. in china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

## Supplementary Protocol of China's Gratuitous Aid to Vietnam Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1970)

a supplementary protocol, under which the government of the people's republic of china is to provide the government of the democratic republic of viet nam this year with economic and military materials as gratuitous aid, was signed in peking yesterday.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and ly ban, vietnamese vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the supplementary protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

among those present on the occasion were lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of the departments concerned, including yuan hua-ping and ming ke.

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and members of the vietnamese government economic delegation were present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

## Peking Receptions Mark 6th Anniversary of China-Pakistan Air Service

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1970)

the sixth anniversary of the inauguration of direct china-pakistan air service was celebrated at two receptions given here yesterday and today by ma jen-hui, deputy director of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and m.a.k. nasiri, manager of the pakistan international airlines corporation in china.

ma jen-hui and k.nasir-ud-deen, deputy-managing director of the pakistan international airlines corporation, spoke et the receptions.

ma jen-hui said: "china and pakistan are good neighbours, and our two peoples have built up a profound friendship. based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence and grown in our common struggle against imperialism and expansionism, this friendship conforms to the fundamental interests of our two peoples and stands the test of time."

k.nasir-ud-deen said that the chinese people, under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao tsetung, had adhered to the principle of self-reliance. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they had conscientiously followed chairman mao's teachings and won unprecedented victories in industry, agriculture, science and technology. they had pointed out a bright road for the people who were striving to master their own destiny.

in their speeches, ma jen-hui and k.nasir-ud-deen praised the positive contributions the china-pakistan air service had made to promoting friendly intercourse between the people of china and pakistan and strengthening the unity among the asian and african peoples. they expressed confidence that the china-pakistan air service would continue to play a positive role in strengthening the friendship between the people of china and pakistan and the friendly cooperation between both countries.

present at the receptions were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, embassy officials and other pakistan friends in peking.

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, lo kuei-po, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of the departments concerned were present.

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, was also present.

## CHINA AND PALESTINE

### Premier Chou En-lai Writes Letter to Chairman Arafat Expressing High Admiration for Palestinian Guerrillas' Revolutionary Spirit in Resisting US-Israeli Aggressors

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, wrote a letter yesterday to yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and official spokesman for the palestine national liberation movement. the letter expresses high admiration for the revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice and fighting valiantly shown by the palestinian guerrillas in their recent battles against the u.s.-israeli invasion of lebanon, and strongly condemns the u.s.-israeli reactionaries for their new acts of aggression. full text of the letter follows:

yasser arafat,

chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and official spokesman for the palestine national liberation movement,

your excellency,

with the support of u.s. imperialism, israel not long ago brazenly dispatched large numbers of troops to invade the southern part of lebanon in a vain attempt to wipe out the palestinian guerrillas. together with the armymen and people of arab countries, the palestinian guerrillas rose in resistance and repulsed the enemy's frenzied attacks, thus smashing the enemy's ignominious designs. your victory has greatly heightened the morale of the revolutionary people and deflated the enemy's arrogance. we highly admire you for your revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice and fighting valiantly and strongly condemn the u.s.-israeli reactionaries for their new acts of aggression.

a new upsurge is now emerging in the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. the revolutionary armed struggles waged by the indo-chinese people against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are spreading rapidly and vigorously like a prairie fire, giving powerful support and encouragement to the arab people and the people of the whole world in their struggles against imperialism. in the middle east, tightening the noose round the neck of u.s. imperialism, you are dealing incessant blows at the u.s.-israeli aggressors, and in so doing you on your part are giving powerful support and encouragement to the three indo-chinese peoples and the people of the whole world in their struggles against imperialism. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has recently issued the call: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" at present, the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world against u.s. imperialism are all developing vigorously, and within the united states a revolutionary mass movement is also being unfolded on an unprecedented scale. all this is fiercely pounding at the reactionary rule of u.s. imperialism. the day is not far off when u.s. imperialism and its running dogs will be buried.

your excellency, your struggle is just and has the support of the revolutionary people throughout the world. the chinese government and people consistently and unswervingly support your struggle. we will always stand together with you. we are firmly convinced that the palestinian and other arab peoples tempered through anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles, persevering in unity and in protracted people's war, will surely overcome the difficulties on their road of advance, smash all plots and schemes of the enemy, defeat the aggressors and win complete victory.

please accept, your excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

chou en-lai,

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, may 25, 1970

## Premier Chou En-lai's Letter to Yasser Arafat Handed to Hounsi Younes, PLO Chief in Peking, by Chinese Vice Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1970)

chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, received today housni younes, chief of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and handed him a letter from chou en-lai, premier of the state council, to yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and official spokesman for the palestine national liberation movement. the letter expresses high admiration for the revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice and fighting valiantly shown by the palestinian guerrillas in their recent battles against the u.s.-israeli invasion of lebanon, and strongly condemns the u.s.-israeli reactionaries for their new acts of aggression.

during the reception, vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei had a cordial and friendly talk with housni younes.

younes expressed thanks for the support given by the chinese government and people. he said that the palestinian people and fighters highly valued china's support. the solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" issued recently by chairman mao tsetung is inspiring the palestinian people and fighters in their march forward.

present on the occasion was kung ta-fei, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs.

US

## US Soldiers Increase Activities Against War of Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1970)

the criminal acts of sabre-rattling u.s. imperialism in rampantly conducting arms expansion and carrying out wars of aggression in the world have aroused increasingly strong opposition from the people of the united states. along with the repeated defeats in the u.s. war of aggression in indo-china and the incessant upsurge of the american people's struggle against the aggressive war and conscription, the american soldiers on active service both at home and abroad are becoming more and more awakened. with their war-weariness and anti-war sentiment growing from day to day, their activities against aggressive wars are increasing continuously.

the activities among the american servicemen against war of aggression vary in forms: such as refusing to carry out battle orders, deserting, publishing anti-war newspapers and openly joining the broad masses of the american people in the demonstrations against the u.s. wars of aggression. some american soldiers in south viet nam even posted their weapons back home to their relatives to encourage them to struggle against u.s. imperialism.

on the battlefield of south viet nam, things have happened more and more often that soldiers of the u.s. aggressor troops refuse to carry out orders or to go to the front. after the u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon flagrantly ordered the dispatch of u.s. troops to invade cambodia not long ago, a number of u.s. soldiers openly refused to go to cambodia for battle. some still refused to submit no matter how hard the officers tried to threaten and induce them. an american soldier killed in the u.s. aggressive war against cambodia left to his mother a letter in which he said that the u.s. war of aggression in indo-china "is immoral, unlawful, and an atrocity". such actions and ideas among soldiers of the u.s. aggressor troops are by no means isolated cases. this shows that the anti-war sentiment exists widely among soldiers of the u.s. aggressor troops and that the u.s. soldiers are becoming aware that the u.s. war in indo-china is an aggressive and unjust war.

it is worth noting that anti-war activities not only exist among the u.s. aggressor troops in south viet nam, but also exist extensively among the 200,000 and more u.s. troops stationed in western europe as well as among the u.s. troops at home, and those activities are gradually assuming an organized form.

the increasingly fiercer storm of the american people's struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggression in indo-china is bringing impact on the barracks of the u.s. troops, accelerating the awakening of the american soldiers and giving rise to various activities against aggressive war in many u.s. military bases.

on april 15, this year, when massive demonstrations in protest against the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam took place in nearly 400 cities of the united states, the american soldiers in the military bases of fort dix, fort lewis and fort carson also carried out protest activities in various forms

against the u.s. aggression abroad. that day, all the 1,200 soldiers in fort carson base refused to work under the pretext of "sickness"; on the base of fort dix, one whole platoon went on "sick call", and another whole platoon went awol (absent without official leave). an american officer said gloomily that never in his 20 years' service in the army had he seen one whole platoon refusing to obey orders. besides, activities of the soldiers against the nixon administration's expansion of the aggressive war also occurred time and again on the bases of fort greeley and fort hood.

many american soldiers did not confine their activities against aggressive war to the camps. they have joined the students and people of other strata outside the camps in holding rallies and demonstrations against the government policies of aggression and war. on january 21, more than 100 soldiers from fort lewis, mcchord air force base and elsewhere attended a 1,500-strong mass rally at the university of washington in seattle to protest against the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in viet nam. at the rally, a number of soldiers who had been in viet nam denounced the sanguinary crimes of u.s. imperialism there. they acquainted the audience with the warm support enjoyed by the south viet nam national front for liberation (n.f.l.) and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam among the south vietnamese people. one of the soldiers gave an account of how he managed to escape when he found out that he was being kidnapped to the battlefield of viet nam. he ended his speech by declaring, "i support the n.f.l. exclamation" it was repeatedly interrupted by cheers from the audience.

reports show that anti-war elements among the u.s. servicemen have set up dozens of secret organizations and produced at least 60 underground newspapers. one of the biggest anti-war organizations voiced in its newspaper such demands as "the right to refuse to obey illegal orders -- like orders to fight in the illegal, imperialist war in viet nam", "no troops to be sent into black or spanish-speaking communities", "no troops to be used against anti-war demonstrators" and "no troops to be used against workers on strike".

after a ten-week tour of more than ten american military bases, two americans concluded that "there is little support for the war (in indo-china) among the gi's and almost universal opposition to the war among those who have already served in viet nam" and that "there are members of anti-war organizations on every (u.s.) army, navy and marine base in the united states, west germany and on every american ship at sea."

desertion is spreading in the u.s. armed forces, and more and more american youth are fleeing the country to dodge military service. it was reported that american army deserters numbered 56,000 in 1968 and there are now 75,000 young american draft dodgers in canada, sweden and some other foreign countries.

in a speech last june, u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon lamented that the american people have "derided" "military profession" in the united states "as a form of militarism", and he tried to use the tattered flag of "patriotism" to draw american youth into "military profession". but his bloody crimes in expanding the war of aggression in indo-china and slaughtering the white and black people at home have once again fully shown the militarist character of the u.s. armed forces -- a downright fascist tool in the hands of the u.s. imperialist ruling circles. an armed force of such a character cannot but incur the opposition of the ordinary

soldiers and give occasion for the "derision" and opposition of more and more american people in general. with the continuous upsurge of the struggle of the american people of all strata against the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war, more and more american soldiers will awaken and join the people's revolutionary struggle to deal mortal blows at u.s. imperialism.

## 10,000 US Students Demonstrate against US Aggression on Cambodia

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1970)**

the struggle of the u.s. people against the nixon government's invasion of cambodia and its sanguinary suppression of the demonstrating masses in america has continued to surge forward. in the past few days, the black people have heroically taken part in the struggle, thus adding vigour to the u.s. revolutionary mass movement and dealing heavier blows to the u.s. reactionary ruling circles, according to washington reports.

on may 23, more than 10,000 white and black americans held a huge demonstration in atlanta, capital of georgia state, in strong protest against the nixon government's expansion of the aggressive war in indo-china and its fascist atrocities in killing 12 americans, black and white. at the head of the procession were two black-draped coffins carried by ten persons, symbolizing the protest against the nixon government's sanguinary killing of the black and white people. braving hot weather, singing songs against u.s. imperialism and shouting slogans against the nixon government's aggressive policy and its crimes of suppressing the students, the demonstrators marched to the tomb of the black leader martin luther king who was killed by the u.s. reactionary ruling circles in 1968, and then converged in morehouse college and held a protest rally there.

the joint demonstration by the black and white people is a development of the long protest march from perry, georgia state, beginning on may 19.

during the march, the black demonstrators held many protest rallies together with the local people. when the marchers passed by barnesville on may 22, they were accorded a warm welcome by the local people. at a protest rally, the leader of the demonstrators called on the people to rise against oppression. the ranks of the marchers grew as many people joined it along the way. the number of marchers increased to 1,500 on may 22. when the demonstrators arrived at their destination atlanta the next day, people in many other cities of the country also hurried to the city to attend the protest meeting.

meanwhile, people in other cities continued their struggle against aggression and oppression. several thousand people in jackson, mississippi, held a funeral on may 22 for a black student killed by the nixon government. this was an additional demonstration against the fascist atrocity of the nixon government. many people from other cities hurried to jackson to attend the funeral. the hall was crammed with mourners, and even the staircases outside were crowded with people. the mourners marched to the tomb after the ceremony. during the funeral, the reactionary authorities sent out 2,000

national guardsmen to perpetrate suppression. this again revealed the ferocious but weak nature of the u.s. reactionary circles.

for several consecutive days before may 23, 250 students of jackson university guarded the scene where two black students were killed, so that the bullet-ridden glass panels could not be moved by the reactionary police and the people could witness the evidence of the sanguinary slaughter by the reactionary ruling circles. 6,000 university students in ohio state held another powerful demonstration in columbus city on may 21. many residents of the city joined the demonstration. more than 1,000 national guardsmen and police were called out by the reactionary authorities to sabotage the demonstration, but the heroic students, defying brute force, held a protest meeting after the demonstration.

students at fresno, california state, held furious demonstrations on may 20 and 22 in strong protest against the fascist atrocities of the nixon government in killing student demonstrators and black people. on may 22, students of fresno state college held a one day long protest demonstration during which 500 students blocked the traffic near the university. they built many barricades and dug holes on the highway, and hit back at the reactionary police suppression with stones and bottles. students of northern illinois university also held continuous protest demonstrations between may 20 and 22.

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REMOLDING WORLD OUTLOOK

Remolding World Outlook, Strengthening Ideological Revolutionization of the Leading Group

- what some leading cadres at and above the regimental level of the artillery of the PLA Nanking Units have learned after studying Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1970)

On the red-letter day marking the 28th anniversary of the publication of great leader Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," the Party branch of the artillery force of the PLA Nanking Units called an enlarged meeting, organizing leading cadres at and above the regimental level to study once again this brilliant, epoch-making Marxist-Leninist document written by Chairman Mao. Citing their personal experience, the comrades participating in the study freely talked about how they followed the road pointed out in the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and made efforts to remold their world outlook and revolutionize the thinking of the leading group. The following are speeches made by some of the comrades at the meeting.

*

# A Beacon Light Illuminating the Road of Ideological Revolutionization

by

Li Hai-han (李海涵), political commissar of a certain division

Our great leader Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" is a powerful weapon for the revolutionary people in transforming the objective world and their subjective world. This document points out incisively the question why so many communists have joined the Party organizationally but have not yet joined the Party wholly or at all ideologically. It has also developed, in a talented way and creatively, the great Marxist-Leninist theory of Party building. Today, studying once again this epoch-making Marxist-Leninist article is of very important practical significance and far-reaching historical significance in reorganizing and building our Party, in fulfilling in an all-round manner the various fighting tasks put forward by the Party's "9th Congress," in further spurring on the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign, and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Formerly some comrades thought that Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" was chiefly orientated toward the literary and art circles and had not much to do with the building of the Party branch. For this reason, they did not study and apply this brilliant article so conscientiously and arduously as they had done in studying Chairman Mao's other articles, such as "Methods of Work of Party Committees" and "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party." In view of this kind of living ideas, we started from the point that the attitude toward the "Talks" meant the attitude toward Mao Tse-tung's thought and, bearing in mind the problems arising from the building of Party committees, repeatedly studied many of the basic viewpoints in this article of Chairman Mao's.

For example: We studied the viewpoint of wholly joining the Party ideologically and did away with the idea of "resting on our laurels." We studied the viewpoint of waging a proletarian struggle against non-proletarian ideas and eliminated the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of peace within the Party." We studied the viewpoint of putting political standard in the first place and wiped out the viruses of the idea that "military affairs come first." We studied the viewpoint of going into the fiery mass struggle and refrained from the "three alienations." We studied the viewpoint of being pupils of the masses and strictly guarded against arrogance and self-conceit. We studied the viewpoint of being an "ox" to the proletariat and the people and struggled against and toppled the bourgeois idea of "selfishness," etc.

We took "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" as a sharp weapon for remolding our thinking, transformed our world outlook and built the Party committees in accordance with the outlook of the proletarian vanguard force, continuously promoted ideological revolutionization of the

leading squad, and vigorously led the Party members and the masses to strive for consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We have learned deeply from practical struggle that: This great work by Chairman Mao, "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," is a political statement on transformation of the world in accordance with the outlook of the proletarian vanguard force and is a program for rebuilding the Party committee and revolutionizing the thinking of the leading group in accordance with the outlook of the proletarian vanguard force. It points out the bright road for all communists and all revolutionaries in remolding their world outlook and solving the question of wholly joining the Party ideologically. Like Chairman Mao's other great theories on Party building, it is the guide and outline of the building of a political party of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Through this study, the Party committee members greatly enhanced their consciousness of studying and applying this great article in a living way. Some comrades who formerly did not understand this article fully also heightened their understanding step by step and learned an impressive lesson, saying: "The 'Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art' is a magic weapon for building the Party. We must not leave it for even a moment. Only by studying it every day and every hour shall we be able to revolutionize the thinking of the leading group well."

*

## Communists Must Wholly Join the Party Ideologically

by

Han Chi-chao (韩继昭), a regiment commander

Formerly the question of wholly joining the Party ideologically never occurred to me. I always thought that I had joined the Party organizationally for more than two decades so that I probably might also have joined the Party ideologically. After studying Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," I was urged to consider and solve the question of wholly joining the Party ideologically.

Chairman Mao pointed out incisively in his article, "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art": "There are many Party members who have joined the Communist Party organizationally but have not yet joined the Party wholly or at all ideologically." How should one wholly join the Party ideologically? In my opinion, one must do what Chairman Mao repeatedly teaches us in his talented articles: "Be an 'ox' for the proletariat and the masses, bending the back to the task until the dying day." That is to say, one must act in accordance with the provisions laid down clearly in the new Party Constitution, "Dedicate one's life to the struggle for communism."

I examined myself by this standard and discovered that I had for some time considered too much the comforts of everyday life and too little the struggle amid hardships, and I had considered too much my physical condition and too little the continuation of revolution. After making this examination, I deeply felt that there were a great deal of bourgeois trash in my mind. Accordingly, I took the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" as a weapon to vigorously fight self and sharply criticize revisionism and arduously remold my world outlook.

Some time ago, our unit was conducting training in cannon pulling. At that time, I had fallen ill and some leading comrades of the unit told me to go to hospital. I thought to myself: "Cannon pulling is a very important item of training. In this training, the tasks are heavier and the environment tougher. This is precisely a good chance for tempering and remolding my world outlook." Accordingly, I perseveringly participated in cannon pulling and imposed stern demands on myself. During a march in a rainy night, I had a stomach ache. Many cadres and fighters pushed me into a car. I felt that, under these conditions, whether or not I would walk with the fighters was not only a physical test for me but, what was more important, a test for me ideologically. I made up my mind, in this revolutionary practice, to shift my footing to the side of the proletariat. At the end of the training, I felt that I was firmer ideologically in dedicating my life to the struggle for communism and was filled with redoubled vigor and vitality in continuing revolution.

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## Modestly Behaving as Pupils to the Masses

by

Wang K'o-hsin (王克信), political commissar of the logistics department of a certain division

In his article, "Talk at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao teaches us kindly: "Only by being pupils of the masses can we be their teachers." Studying this teaching of Chairman Mao's and linking it with my stay to work in a company unit, I deeply feel that: To revolutionize the thinking of the leading group in the course of mass struggle, we must display the spirit of voluntarily being pupils of the masses, modestly learn from them, consciously accept education from them, and draw political nutrition from the masses. Only in this way can we use the revolutionization of the masses to promote revolutionization of ourselves.

The Party committee once sent me to a company unit which had not been rated a "four-good" company for many years running. At first, I did not consider how I should learn from the rank and file. As a result, I worked hard but didn't score fine results.

Later, I studied "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." Chairman Mao said: "Only by speaking for the masses can he educate them and only by being their pupil can he be their teacher. If he regards himself as their master, as an aristocrat who lords it over the 'lower orders,' then, no matter how talented he may be, he will not be needed by the masses and his work will have no future." I felt that, in a more backward unit, I should pay close attention to discovering the active factors and advanced ideas among the masses and perseveringly learn things from the masses there, and that only in this way could I lead the masses to go forward.

Later, during my contact with the cadres and the fighters of the company unit, I paid attention to putting myself in the position of a pupil, modestly learned things from them, continuously took political nutrition from them, and tightly grasped the remolding of my thinking. In a thunderstorm, a signalman was struck by lightning while discharging his duty, and lost consciousness. Recovering himself, he first asked himself whether he had delayed discharging his duty. He asked permission to stand on guard for another shift. I learned from him the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

The several veteran fighters of this company were ill at ease when seeing their company fail to gain the "four-good" title. When they were demobilized and were about to leave the army, they on the one hand examined their failure to accomplish the tasks Chairman Mao had assigned them and, on the other hand, bade the company cadres time and again to build the company in accordance with Chairman Mao's line of army building, so as to make their company rank among the "four-good" companies as quickly as possible and to build it into a "saber" in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. I was deeply educated by these veteran fighters' warm love for their company and concern for the building of their company. From these veteran fighters, I saw that when I formerly went to the company unit I did not give it sufficient concrete help and was not firm ideologically in taking root in the company. Accordingly, I made up my mind to help this company gain the "four-good" title.

During my stay in the company, I paid attention to forming one with the fighters and learning things as a pupil from the fighters, so that I continuously promoted revolutionization of my thinking. Meanwhile, in the course of study, I continuously led the company cadres and fighters to study Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, continuously heightened their understanding of and confidence in gaining the "four-good" title, and helped them clear away some obstacles in the way of creating a "four-good" company. Eventually, this company ranked among the "four-good" companies.

* * *

# A Permanent Reminder of Remolding of World Outlook

## - what we have learned after studying Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

by

"Defending-the-Red Eagle" Writing Group of the Air Force Units stationed in Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1970)

Great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," is an epoch-making Marxist-Leninist document and a great political statement of our Party on the transformation of the world in accordance with the outlook of the proletarian vanguard force.

Chairman Mao pointed out incisively in his "Talks": "We must in all seriousness put things in order both ideologically and organizationally if we are to develop the revolutionary movement more effectively and bring it to speedier success. To put things in order organizationally requires our first doing so ideologically, our launching a struggle of proletarian ideology against non-proletarian ideology."

Our "Defending-the-Red Eagle" writing group was born in the turbulent storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution and has grown up and strengthened under the brilliant guidance of the "Talks." In the past four years, our cadres and fighters who came from company units took the pen in one hand and the gun in the other, closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and took an active part in the class struggle in the sphere of ideology. We have learned deeply from the fight of criticizing the bourgeoisie that: To thoroughly criticize the bourgeoisie and to accomplish the fighting tasks assigned by the Party, we must, while transforming the objective world, seriously transform our subjective world and "launch a struggle of the proletarian ideology against non-proletarian ideology."

Chairman Mao teaches us in his "Talks": "The question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle."

To remold our world outlook, we must tightly grasp this fundamental question of "for whom?" The members of our group belong to the level of a middle school student or below. Some of them have never written anything before. When the writing group was set up, some comrades said: "Can I write well with this brush?" "The pen is important. But it is not so important as the gun. Let us go back and maneuver the gun!" Weren't these self-discouraging and hardship-fearing ideas originated in the fact that they did not know "for whom" they wrote articles, did not see clearly the aim of their writing and had not solved the question of "for whom?"

In view of these living ideas, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's writings concerned. Chairman Mao pointed out in his "Talks": "To defeat the enemy we must rely primarily on the army with guns. But this army alone is not enough; we must also have a cultural army." After studying Chairman Mao's teaching and linking it with the facts of the breath-taking class struggle in the sphere of ideology since the founding of the new China, we deeply realized that: It would be difficult to protect our political power if we do not firmly grasp the cultural power. To defend and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we revolutionary fighters must not only tightly grasp the guns in their hands and defend the motherland, but also take up the pen to defeat the enemy without guns.

In the past four years, we held high the fighting banner of revolutionary mass criticism, took the pen and used it as a sword and a gun, and fiercely charged at the class enemies. We fought in any place Chairman Mao pointed out to us. From the criticism of "Hai Jui's Dismissal from Office" to the severe beating of the "four rascals" of Chou Yang, from the criticism of the bourgeois line in military affairs upheld by P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing to the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the spheres of economy and education, we, cherishing deep-seated hatred against the class enemies, continuously hurled our daggers and fired our guns at the class enemies.

While criticizing the bourgeoisie, we often examined ourselves and tried to find our shortcomings by means of the criterion of completely and wholly "serving the workers, peasants and soldiers." We all felt deeply that: If we write for the revolutionary cause, we can see far into the distance and make progress continuously; if we write for personal benefit, we shall be rebuffed everywhere and are bound to stumble and fall.

To remold our world outlook, we must unswervingly take the fighting road of "going to the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and to the fiery struggle," as Chairman Mao pointed out in his "Talks."

At first, some comrades of our group thought: "We came of families of workers, peasants and soldiers. We are not concerned with the question of going to the workers, peasants and soldiers." Should we go to the workers, peasants and soldiers after all? After studying the "Talks," we realized that if the writers who came of families of workers, peasants and soldiers were long alienated from the masses and from practice, they could neither hear the voices of the workers, peasants and soldiers nor feel the pulse of the class struggle and would neither hail the revolutionary newborn things nor speak for the workers, peasants and soldiers.

We go to the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers not for a visit but for participation in the fight. For the past four years, our group, following the road pointed out by Chairman Mao, have stood at the forefront of the "three-support" and "two-military" work and the defense of the motherland, gone to the first line of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and joined the broad revolutionary masses in labor and in criticizing the bourgeoisie.

Through prolonged practice we have accumulated some experience, which can be summed up as "five-togetherness," that is, eating, living, laboring, carrying out non-combatant duties and doing exercises together with the comrades.

We always preserve the natural color of a soldier, sweating ourselves together with the fighters. What is more important is that we persist in achieving "five-togetherness" politically with the fighters:

1. We get together with them to study Chairman Mao's works and to take firm hold of the weapon of criticism.

2. We get together with them to expose our living ideas and to daringly show the things in the cores of our minds and the bourgeois "selfishness" which flashed through our minds.

3. We get together with them to fight self, that is, we fight against our selfish and impure ideas and ask the comrades to "join in the fight."

4. We get together with them to recall past bitterness, so that in the course of recalling past bitterness, we can deepen our class feeling and strengthen our concept of the class enemy.

5. We get together with them to analyze the new situation of the class struggle, to brighten our eyes and to go on our own initiative to attack the enemies.

Literature and art has always been on the forefront of the violent struggle between the two classes and the two kinds of world outlooks. The bourgeoisie will invariably resort to its two counter-revolutionary tactics to recapture their lost ground. One of these two tactics is to use the bourgeois ideas to corrupt our souls. Especially when you have written some articles and made some achievements, the bourgeoisie will come out to flatter you and shoot sugar-coated bullets at you, making you forget your origin and get dizzy. The other tactic is to lash out at and disparage the worker-peasant-soldier writing group, calling it a "trifle" and a "guerrilla force" which "could do nothing big," in an attempt to suppress and disband our writing group.

These facts of class struggle will inevitably be reflected in the mind of the cultural fighters among workers, peasants and soldiers who are at the forefront of the struggle. To withstand various kinds of rigid tests and to resist the attacks by the bourgeois ideas, the worker-peasant-soldier writing group must arm itself with Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a major question concerning whether or not the worker-peasant-soldier writing group will degenerate and whether it will act as a propagandist of Mao Tse-tung's thought or as a short-lived person.

In view of these new trends and new characteristics of class struggle in each period of time, we repeatedly organize the study of Chairman Mao's works concerned, take the "Talks" as the permanent reminder, study and apply the "Talks" in a living way, and use the revolutionary mass criticism to prepare the way for regular small rectification campaigns. Tightly grasping the living ideas and the living buds, aiming at the breakthroughs and taking renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of merging the public with the private," "theory that journalist work is special" and "theory of self-cultivation behind closed doors" as the target, we organize mass criticism, relentlessly fight against "self," extensively do away with "arrogance," clear away the obstacles in the way of continuing revolution, and wage close combats one after another again the bourgeois ideas.

In the small rectification campaigns, we do not consider problems separately, but approach the remolding of our world outlook by raising it to the high plane of carrying the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end and totally destroying the system of exploitation on earth and to the high plane of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the spheres of the superstructure, and we examine ourselves by a high standard and make revolution in our very souls.

Through the mass criticism and the small rectification campaigns, we further establish the idea of continuing revolution, maintain vigilance of a high degree against bourgeois ideas, temper our red hearts that are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, and quicken the revolutionization of the thinking of the writing group.

While ceremoniously celebrating the 28th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Talks," we are determined to take a new fighting attitude, to launch a new attack on the bourgeois ideas in our minds, and to make an effort to remold our world outlook.

* * *

DOMESTIC REACTION TO MAO'S STATEMENT

## Armymen and People in Many Parts of China Continue to Hold Mighty Demonstrations in Firm Support of Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1970)

the masses of armymen and people in many chinese cities and rural areas have continued to hold mighty demonstrations, firmly supporting the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement and vehemently denouncing u.s. imperialism for invading cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in indo-china.

chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism has greatly increased the revolutionary solidarity and militancy of the armymen and people throughout the country. fired with enthusiasm, they lost no time in propagating and studying the statement and acting accordingly. this campaign has rapidly grown into a high tide. the armymen and people are determined to grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war and, with such concrete action, to respond to chairman mao's great fighting call and firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other parts of the world in carrying their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs through to the end.

the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement has tremendously encouraged the people of various nationalities in the inner mongolian autonomous region and p.l.a. commanders and fighters there. rallies and mammoth demonstrations have been held in the past few days in huhehot, paotou, uda, haipowan, chining, silinhot, linho, tungsheng and other places.

the revolutionary industrial workers of inner mongolia have achieved outstanding success in both revolution and production and they call this their concrete action in response to chairman mao's great fighting call.

filled with revolutionary pride, workers of the paotou iron and steel company declared: "while working before the furnace, we keep the whole world in view. we will turn out more and better steel to support the people of all countries to defeat the u.s. imperialist wolf." encouraged by chairman mao's solemn statement, revolutionary workers of the company's no. 2 open hearth furnace cut the time for making the first heat of steel after hearing the statement by one hour and twentyfive minutes. revolutionary miners of the uda colliery have set a new record in daily coal output. the revolutionary workers in huhehot look upon their work as an integral part of the struggle against u.s. imperialism, and with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm they set one new record after another in production.

a revolutionary campaign of propagating, studying and implementing chairman mao's solemn statement has swept all factories, mines and the vast rural areas and grasslands of the autonomous region. thousands of mao tsetung thought propaganda teams organized by the revolutionary committees at all levels and the p.l.a. units stationed in inner mongolia are active in the villages and grasslands. team members go to the houses or yurts of the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen and study chairman mao's statement with them.

riding on horseback and waving red-covered "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", poor and lower-middle herdsmen staged an unusual demonstration on the vast silinghol grasslands. they pledged to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, build the great socialist motherland into a more powerful country and make greater contributions to the just struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

chairman mao's solemn statement has set off mammoth rallies and demonstrations in lhasa, seat of the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region, shigatse, chamdo, tsetang, nagchuka, ari, linchih, gyantse, piju, nymu, jiacha, lungtzu and other places. similar rallies and demonstrations have been held in county seats in the rural areas. this fully demonstrates the iron will of the armymen and civilians in the country's southwestern borderland, who have warmly responded to chairman mao's great call, to fight in unity with the revolutionary people of the world to defeat u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys.

attending the rallies were tseng yung-ya, jen jung, tien pao, chen ming-yi, chao wen-chin, yu chih-chuan and other leading members of the regional revolutionary committee and of the p.l.a. units stationed in tibet, who are away from lhasa on inspection tours.

filled with militancy, the people of gyantse, who have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggles, held meetings and demonstrations. they pledged to contribute their share in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism so as to bury u.s. imperialism and its lackeys once and for all.

the p.l.a. units stationed in the region have sent out a good number of propaganda teams to different parts of the region where they joined local revolutionary people in studying chairman mao's solemn statement.

the workers and emancipated peasants and herdsmen in linchih, jiacha and in the machala coal mine have brought about an upsurge in studying chairman mao's solemn statement conscientiously and acting accordingly. they have turned chairman mao's solemn statement into a powerful driving force for carrying out struggle-criticism-transformation and other work. the workers of the linchih woolen mill, the lhasa match plant and other factories have firmly grasped revolution and vigorously promoted production. they have overfulfilled their production quotas for many consecutive days and with these outstanding achievements they pledge to support the revolutionary struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism.

in kiangsi province, which has a glorious revolutionary tradition, massive rallies and demonstrations have been held over the past few days in the provincial capital of nanchang and medium-sized and small cities, county seats, and rural areas. under fluttering red flags files upon files of paraders marched everywhere in the province. the foot of the chingkang mountains and the banks of the kan river were resounded with the slogans: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s.

aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"
"u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation
the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" and
"long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long,
long life to chairman mao exclamation"

in addition, several tens of thousands of study classes have been set up in all parts of the province in which chairman mao's solemn statement is being conscientiously studied. these classes have carried on extensive activities to promote the earnest study and propagation of chairman mao's solemn statement.

on the chingkang mountains, an old revolutionary base area founded by chairman mao, members of the local party committee and revolutionary committee, veteran red army fighters and members of insurrectionary detachment went to the cottage in tzuping where chairman mao formerly lived, and studied chairman mao's solemn statement under the kerosene lamp he used in those days. the miners in anyuan went to the site where chairman mao many years ago planned and directed the big strike of anyuan, and studied chairman mao's solemn statement there. the consensus of opinion of the veteran miners is: "it was chairman mao who came and kindled the revolutionary flame in anyuan. he called upon the workers to unite as one and carry on an unflinching struggle for the just cause. this enabled us to win the victory of our big strike in the end. we, the anyuan workers, will always follow chairman mao's instructions. we firmly support chairman mao's solemn statement. we are determined to unite as one with the people of other parts of the world and fight valiantly so as to defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

armymen and civilians in cities and the countryside of hopei province, north china, have also held rallies and demonstrations. in many cities and towns, some tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands of people took part every day. these include shihchiachuang, the provincial capital, and tangshan, changchiakou, chengteh, chinnuangtao, paoting, tsangchou, hsingtai and hantan.

while studying the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement, the coal miners of kailuan, fengfeng and chinghsing, who have behind them a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggles, condemned the heinous crimes of the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries in colluding with each other to brutally oppress the chinese people before liberation. they recalled how the chinese people, under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao, had heroically fought the internal and external reactionaries and won victory after victory. this enabled them to understand better the great truth of "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun". they remarked: "the world's people can certainly defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs if only they dare to take up arms and rise in struggle." responding to chairman mao's great fighting call, the miners are determined to support the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs with concrete action, that is, turning out more coal of high quality.

the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside of hopei province expressed their determination to follow chairman mao closely, display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and strive for new bumper harvests so as to make new contributions to the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in hopei took part in these rallies and parades. they conscientiously

studied chairman mao's solemn statement. wei lai-kuo, deputy divisional commander and people's hero, first class, said: "chairman mao's solemn statement has incisively expounded the historical law that the people's revolutionary forces will inevitably defeat the forces of aggression. as long as they are united and persevere in struggle, the people of the world will assuredly defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs exclamation"

the commanders and fighters pledged to make still better efforts to implement chairman mao's great instruction: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", step up the revolutionization of their units and raise their militancy and be ready at all times to wipe out all enemy invaders exclamation

in northeast china's kirin province, north china's shansi province, central china's honan province, and chinghai province and the ningsia hui autonomous region, northwest china, armymen and civilians have held big demonstrations and rallies in firm support of the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement and the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the world in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its ruhning dogs.

## More Than 400 Million in China Demonstrate Firmly Supporting Great Leader Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1970)

more than 400 million demonstrators have taken part in parades over the past week, most resolutely supporting the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement and most resolutely supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

unprecedented in scale, these mighty demonstrations have swept the country with the force of an avalanche and have shaken the world. enthusiastically responding to the great call of our great leader chairman mao, the 700 million chinese people, who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have strengthened their unity for struggle against the enemy, and have pledged to provide a powerful backing for the three indo-chinese peoples and unite more closely with the people of the world to completely defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

over the past few days, red flags have been fluttering, martial songs ringing and people parading in an endless flow in all parts of china, from the yuyi pass on the southern border to the bank of the heilung river in the north and from the coasts of east china to the tibetan plateau. the vast expanses of our great motherland have been resounding with the thunderous slogans: "we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "warm congratulations on the establishment of the national united front of kampuchea headed by cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation warm congratulations on the establishment of the royal government of national union of cambodia exclamation we resolutely oppose the pro-u.s. traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique exclamation" "we firmly support the asian,

african and latin american peoples in their struggle for liberation exclamation" "we firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of north america, europe and oceania exclamation" "we firmly support the american people in their revolutionary struggle against the nixon government exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland exclamation be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders exclamation" "we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation" "long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "long live the people's republic of china exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" "long live the communist party of china exclamation" "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

warmly acclaiming chairman mao's statement, the revolutionary masses throughout the country share the following views:

chairman mao's statement is an all-illuminating beacon which indicates to the oppressed people of the world the orientation of their revolutionary struggle. it is a call which urges the people of the world to unite, take up arms and wage a life-and-death struggle against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. it is a verdict in which the doom is pronounced upon u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. the statement will surely encourage the people to launch fiercer attacks on u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, and bring the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world to a new height.

chairman mao's brilliant thesis, "revolution is the main trend in the world today", has greatly inspired the workers, peasants and soldiers who took part in the mighty demonstrations in peking, shanghai, tientsin, kwangchow, wuhan, shenyang, sian, chengtu and other cities, towns and villages. the perspectives of revolution in the world have greatly strengthened their fighting determination and increased their confidence in victory. the consensus of opinion is as follows:

wherever u.s. imperialism stretches its talons of aggression, the people will rise in struggle and make revolution. the torrent of revolution of the people of the world is irresistible. united and supporting each other, the three indo-chinese peoples have hit hard at the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. the flames of the revolutionary armed struggles of the people of the southeast asian countries are raging, so are the struggles of the people of korea and japan against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the struggles of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors and the revolutionary struggle of the people in other parts of the world. all countries and peoples subjected to aggression and oppression by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs are forming a broadest united front. the raging flames of revolution have reached imperialism's heartland. the american people's revolutionary mass movement against the nixon government is surging and fiercely battering the reactionary rule of the white house.

hundreds of millions of people enthusiastically hail the excellent situation of revolution in the world. they declare: "a new revolutionary storm is rising and the people will defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

in the angry waves of the struggle against u.s. imperialism, people throughout the country have launched a mass movement to study and propagate chairman mao's statement and make it known to every household and grasped by everybody. chairman mao points out in his statement: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history." by repeatedly studying this great truth revealed by chairman mao, the people unanimously hold that chairman mao's solemn statement is a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power and that it will surely bring enormous strength to the oppressed people and nations of the world in their struggle.

in studying chairman mao's statement, the poor and lower-middle peasants in humen of kwangtung province and sanyuanli on the outskirts of kwangchow recalled how their revolutionary forefathers had used hoes, sickles, swords, spears and primitive cannons to valiantly fight the imperialist aggressors. they hailed the incessant victories won by the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the poor and lower-middle peasants of sanyuanli said that chairman mao's statement had summed up the experience of the people of china and the rest of the world in their revolutionary struggles. u.s. imperialism, the paper tiger which was now in the throes of its death-bed struggle, would surely be drowned in the vast ocean of people's war.

the militia of jianchuang village in chingyuan county, hopei province, has a glorious revolutionary tradition because of its "tunnel warfare" on the central hopei plain during the war of resistance to japanese aggression. it used home-made rifles, cannons and mines and broad swords and spears to repeatedly defeat japanese aggressors who were powerful only in appearance. in studying chairman mao's statement, the militiamen in the village recalled this brilliant fighting history of theirs. they shouted: "we firmly support the people of korea, japan and other asian countries in their struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation" they said feelingly that the decisive factor in a war was people, not things and that the revolutionary people would surely defeat the aggressors and win final victory if only they took up arms and dared to struggle.

in studying chairman mao's statement, the people in shaoshan, the chingkang mountains, tsunyi and yenan recalled how chairman mao had led the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in smashing the five "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by chiang kai-shek, a lackey of the imperialists and in making the 25,000-li long march so that the revolutionary forces grew from small to big and from weak to strong and advanced from victory to victory.

the commanders and fighters of many p.l.a. companies, which won honoured titles for their exploits during the war of resistance against japan, the liberation war and the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, linked their study of chairman mao's statement with the glorious fighting course their companies had traversed in defeating the japanese and u.s. aggressors -- the few defeating the many and the weak defeating the strong. old guerrilla fighters and militiamen who had persisted in struggle behind the enemy lines also made similar studies. the masses of armymen and civilians came to this same conclusion:

relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, the chinese people dared to rise in struggle, dared to take up arms and, with swords and spears and with millet plus rifles, fought all the way from the chingkang mountains to yenan, from the changpai mountains to hainan island. "we rolled back the enemy like a mat" -- with this heroism as described by chairman mao in one of his poems, the chinese people defeated japanese imperialism which was armed to the teeth, wiped out the eight million strong chiang gangster troops in the pay of u.s. imperialism and, alongside the korean people's army, defeated the u.s. aggressors on the korean battlefield. this fully bears out the truth that "it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."

the armymen and people drove home their point by saying: "all new-born revolutionary forces will quickly and irresistably grow in strength in the course of struggle while the decadent and moribund imperialism and all its running dogs will inevitably and inextricably head for their doom. the revolutionary forces are sure to win and the decadent forces are bound to be defeated; this is an irresistible law of historical development."

in conscientiously studying the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement, the armymen and civilians stressed this point: imperialism means war. the danger of war exists as long as imperialism exists. in the present excellent situation, it is necessary to bear in mind chairman mao's teaching "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared", raise revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and get fully prepared against any war of aggression.

inspired by the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement, workers, peasants, soldiers and other revolutionary people all pledged to act according to chairman mao's teaching "the people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation". while working at their respective posts, they have the motherland in mind and the world in view. they are determined to bring about a new high tide of grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, conscientiously carry out struggle-criticism-transformation, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and take concrete action to support the people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism. the armymen and civilians re-studied chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" published 28 years ago and the important editorial "remould world outlook" of the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the publication of the "talks". this has fired their revolutionary enthusiasm.

workers in the iron and steel industry, coal mining, petroleum industry, transport and communications have been working with soaring militancy and redoubled efforts. they have been achieving success after success in grasping revolution and promoting production. in the peking hsinhua printing house, the peking february seventh rolling stock plant, the anshan iron and steel company, the taching oilfield, the fushun mining administration, the loyang tungfanghung tractor plant and the lanchow oil refinery, workers have proudly pledged to follow the revolutionary events on the five continents and keep the world revolution in mind while working by their machines. loyal to chairman mao, they have made up their minds to support the world revolution and win honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland.

inspired by chairman mao's statement, workers of the no.2 steel-making plant in the anshan iron and steel company have set a record by raising the daily output by 22 per cent. workers at the loyang tungfanghung tractor plant have topped their output quota by ten tractors every day since may 23rd. they already fulfilled their output plan for may ahead of schedule. in the three days following chairman mao's statement, the fushun mining administration added 36,000 tons of quality coal to its planned output.

in the countryside, the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have expressed their determination to win a still better harvest in grain and cotton by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade declared with revolutionary pride: "we shall resolutely follow chairman mao's instructions. our feet on the hutou mountain, we have the whole world in view. we shall link our work with supporting the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. we shall firmly grasp class struggle and carry out revolutionary mass criticism, further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and win still greater victories in revolution and production.

the p.l.a. commanders and fighters who have made magnificent contributions in defending the motherland, have expressed their determination to work harder to arm themselves with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, display the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, heighten vigilance, intensify preparedness against war, train hard to learn the technique for wiping out the enemy and be ever ready to destroy all enemy intruders resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA WRITERS' BUREAU

## "The Call", Journal of Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, Carries Editorial "Great Era, Noble Mission"

(NCNA-English - Peking, May 27, 1970)

"the call", journal of the afro-asian writers' bureau, carried in its latest issue an editorial entitled "great era, noble mission", calling on the progressive afro-asian writers to plunge themselves into the heat of the people's revolutionary struggle to serve the afro-asian people and the people of the whole world in their revolutionary struggle.

beginning with chairman mao's teaching that "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily", the editorial said: "in the past decade, the storms of the people's revolution have risen vigorously in asia and africa, and the colonial system of imperialism has fallen apart. the modern revisionist fallacies as those of the 'parliamentary road' and 'peaceful transition', etc. have gone bankrupt in disgrace. the brilliant thesis 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' set forth by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the world revolutionary people, has illuminated the road to liberation for the oppressed nations and people of all countries. the people's revolutionary struggles in asia and africa and the rest of the world have merged into a turbulent torrent, thus dealing the whole of the old world a crushing blow."

"at present, the literary and art circles of imperialism and modern revisionism are in a plight of spiritual collapse and moral degeneration," the editorial said, "but, in the garden of revolutionary literature and art of the afro-asian people, a hundred flowers are blossoming, full of vigor and vitality. in people's china, the model revolutionary theatrical works which have reached a high degree of unity of revolutionary political content and perfection of artistic form, set the typical examples of proletarian literature and art. the militant reportages in viet nam and laos, resistance literature in palestine, anti-imperialist poems in africa and revolutionary literary and artistic works of various forms in other afro-asian countries are all born in the flames of fighting."

the editorial said: "the people's struggle is a big school. it has been training not only a large number of revolutionary statesmen and commanders, but also a large number of revolutionary literary and art workers. in quite a few countries and regions in asia and africa, many enthusiastic songsters, talented painters and poets who are at the same time inspiring political agitators, have recently emerged from among the workers, peasants and guerrilla fighters who directly participate in the revolutionary struggles. in their hands, literature and art serve as bugles with which they arouse the masses to fight."

the editorial pointed out: "this is the new-type ranks of writers and artists, of which we, afro-asian people, are proud. these ranks differ completely not only from the "beat generation", an offspring of american monopoly capital, but

also from the spiritual nobles of soviet revisionism, who serve the interests of the privileged stratum. these ranks have flesh-and-blood ties with the masses of people, which determine their political outlook and their viewpoints on art and esthetics. they proceed from the interests of the people and do everything from the needs of the practical struggle. they are, first of all, staunch revolutionaries, and then writers and artists. the orientation taken by them constitutes a great encouragement to all just-minded, patriotic and anti-imperialist writers and artists."

after quoting a teaching of chairman mao's that "history knows only two kinds of war, just and unjust. we support just wars and oppose unjust wars", the editorial said: "when we write about wars, we must first be clear about their nature. the present armed struggles waged by the afro-asian people are wars against imperialism and its lackeys and for national liberation. in these wars, the afro-asian people are on the side of justice while imperialism and its lackeys are on the side of injustice. revolutionary literature and art should show the power of the people and strengthen their confidence in the victory of their struggle, and at the same time, reveal the enemy's weakness and point out the inevitability of his extinction."

the editorial pointed out: "we should not only firmly support and actively participate in revolutionary wars, but should also enthusiastically praise them. this is the view of our afro-asian people and writers on revolutionary wars. on the contrary, the soviet modern revisionists maliciously curse and smear the people's revolutionary wars, while they make preparations for or launch counter-revolutionary wars of aggression. they wrote at length about the so-called 'truth in the trench', played up the 'spiritual wound' brought by war and slandered revolutionary wars as 'a senseless death' and the 'cause of crimes'. under the pretext of 'accusation of the enemy's atrocities', they even painstakingly devoted lavish space to description of sad scenes such as the enemy's wanton bombing, houses falling in flames, and panic-stricken masses crying and fleeing for their lives, thus exaggerating the horrors of war."

the editorial wrote: "in so doing, they are intended to induce the people to detest, fear and finally escape from revolutionary wars, and therefore to be enslaved by imperialism and its lackeys in perpetuity. the revolutionary afro-asian writers and artists cannot but maintain high vigilance against these sinister and cunning tricks and expose them."

the editorial said: "for the afro-asian people who have plunged into wars for national liberation, revolutionary literature and art must show their arduous struggles and heroic sacrifices, and at the same time, give full expression to their revolutionary heroism and revolutionary optimism. while depicting the cruelty of war, we cannot exaggerate or glorify its horrors. while depicting the arduousness of war, we cannot exaggerate or glorify the sufferings involved. we, afro-asian writers and artists, must do our utmost to comprehend and grasp this revolutionary dialectics, and use it to guide our creative work. only thus can we correctly deal with and write about revolutionary wars."

"in asia and africa, the overwhelming majority of the people are workers, peasants and people's armed forces, i.e., armed workers and peasants. they are wise, diligent and brave, and have the revolutionary spirit. they are the creators of social wealth, both material and spiritual, and the real masters of history. however, under the rule of western colonialism, they have been subjected not only to political oppression and

economic exploitation but also to cultural enslavement for ages. in some literary and artistic works, they are either 'neglected' or blurred, while the colonialist butchers, adventurers, plantation-owners and missionaries are portrayed as living 'heroes' in the making of history. for us, afro-asian writers and artists, today we have the duty to reverse this reversal of history and restore historical truth."

the editorial said: "at present, amid the boom of cannons in the fight for national liberation, the revolutionary afro-asian people, kicking aside the stumbling blocks placed in their way by imperialism and its lackeys, are striding forward to the cultural 'forbidden realms' from which they have been debarred for ages."

the editorial pointed out: "the revolution is forging ahead and the wheels of our era are rolling on. the great 1970's will be years in which the collapse of imperialism headed by the united states and of modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre will be hastened in the midst of countless contradictions, and years in which the upheaval of the people's revolution will rise still more vigorously in asia, africa and the rest of the world."

in conclusion, the editorial made a call that "let us plunge ourselves into the heat of the people's revolutionary struggle, create the brilliant images of revolutionary people's heroes and establish them in all fields of literature and art in the service of the revolutionary struggles of the afro-asian people and the people of the whole world."

## CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

### Reception by Afghan Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim in Peking Marks Anniversary of Independence of Afghanistan

(NCNA-English : Peking, May 27, 1970)

hedayatullah saidi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of afghanistan in china, gave a reception here today to mark the 52nd anniversary of the independence of afghanistan.

present on the occasion were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, vice-premier; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the departments concerned, including peng shao-hui, li chiang, huang tso-chen, han nien-lung, hsieh huai-teh, chai cheng-wen, mao hung-hsiang, chen wei-chi, chien cheng-ying, wu teh-feng, tan kuan-san and ting hsi-lin.

hedayatullah saidi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and vice-premier li hsien-nien made speeches at the reception.

hedayatullah saidi said that more than half a century ago, the afghan people, having the firm and invincible resolution, had fought with the most powerful imperialist force of the time until they restored their complete freedom, which had been inherited for thousands of years in their history. they had witnessed that not only in those days but even today freedom could not be granted without sacrifice.

afghanistan, he said, pursued policies of active neutrality, non-alignment and non-participation in military pacts. "we support the movements and struggles of peoples for their independence and we always reproach the interference in any form and manner in others' affairs," he added.

hedayatullah saidi said: "our relations with the people's republic of china rely on friendly and traditional ties and have been further strengthened through the wishes of both sides for mutual respect and understanding, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and five principles of peaceful co-existence. afghanistan has always supported the restoration of the legitimate right of the people's republic of china in the united nations and will continue its efforts in this way.

"economic cooperation between our two countries, financial and technical assistance of the people's republic of china for building of some developing projects of afghanistan are being appreciated by the afghan people and government. the signing of sino-afghan boundary agreement has been resulted to promote the good neighbouring and friendship between our two countries."

he said that the people and government of afghanistan praised the development and progress of the people's republic of china under the wise leadership of its great leader chairman mao tsetung. they congratulated china on the successful launching of a man-made earth satellite and wished china further success in various fields.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "the people of afghanistan have a glorious tradition of resisting imperialist aggression. in history, they waged heroic struggles against the imperialists and colonialists. the chinese people highly admire the afghan people for their spirit of waging struggle in defiance of brute force. in international affairs, the royal government of afghanistan pursues a policy of non-alignment, neutrality and non-participation in military blocs and consistently supports the struggle for the restoration of the legitimate seat of the people's republic of china in the united nations. we express thanks for this. we sincerely wish the royal government of afghanistan and the afghan people new successes in their cause of safeguarding national independence and building their country under the leadership of his majesty king mohammed zahir shah.

"china and afghanistan are friendly neighbours. there exists a long-standing friendship between our two peoples, who have always lived together in amity and treated each other as equals. particularly in the recent decade and more, with the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between china and afghanistan have developed and grown stronger on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. we smoothly settled the boundary question left over by history and concluded the sino-afghan boundary treaty. in a spirit of friendly cooperation and mutual support, we concluded the agreement concerning economic and technical cooperation and the agreement concerning cultural cooperation between china and afghanistan. in the past few years, thanks to the solicitude and attention of the royal government of afghanistan, the concerted efforts of the technical personnel of china and afghanistan and the hard work of the afghan people, our economic and technical cooperation has been going on smoothly. we are fully convinced that these friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries are in accord with the fundamental interests

of our two peoples and conducive to the afro-asian people's common cause of unity against imperialism."

vice-premier li hsien-nien concluded: "the present international situation is excellent. the three indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the struggle of the world's revolutionary people against u.s. aggression in cambodia and expansion of its war in indo-china are developing vigorously. on may 20 our great leader chairman mao issued the solemn statement 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' in firm response to chairman mao's great call, the chinese government and people are determined to unite with the three indo-chinese peoples and all the oppressed people and nations of the world to fight to the end to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

diplomatic envoys and officials from various countries to china were present.

## CHINA AND CAMBODIA

### Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Leaves Peking for Vietnam on Friendly Visit

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1970)**

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame norodom sihanouk left here by special plane on may 25 for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam at the invitation of ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam.

accompanying samdech norodom sihanouk were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and madame penn nouth; princess norodom ket kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; dr. ngo hou, member of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame ngo hou; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia; huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and others.

seeing them off at the airport were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wu fa-hsien, deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a.; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; and leading members of the organizations concerned chi peng-fei, li chiang, kuang jen-nung, wu teh, ma jen-hui, lin chia-mei and tsao ke-chiang.

at the airport were also:

prince norodom yuvanath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk; sarin chhak, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of military equipment and

armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol; madame huot sambath;

ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china;

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and han hsu and wang chen, leading members of the departments concerned of the foreign ministry, are accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests to the border.

## Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Chinese Personnel's Triumphant Return from Cambodia and Korean and Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms' Arrival in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1970)**

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening, warmly welcoming the chinese personnel who have triumphantly come back from cambodia after overcoming many obstacles placed by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs the rightist lon nol-sirik matak clique, and warmly welcoming the korean and vietnamese comrades-in-arms who have triumphantly arrived in peking.

attending the banquet were kang mao-chao, former chinese ambassador in phnom penh, and other embassy members and chinese specialists; kim eun hwan, former ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea in phnom penh, madame kim eun hwan and other embassy members; and members of the former embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam in phnom penh who had remained there, including nguyen dang khoa, hoang van long, nguyen bach dong and tran van duc.

also attending the banquet were:

prince norodom yuvanath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia; sarin chhak, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol; madame huot sambath;

ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china;

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and madame hyun joon keuk and officials of the korean embassy;

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and madame bui tan linh and officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and officials of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam.

among those attending the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

the banquet was alive with warm expressions of unity among the chinese, korean, vietnamese and cambodian peoples in their victorious struggle against u.s. imperialism. vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister sarin chhak, ambassador kim eun hwan and ambassador nguyen van quang spoke at the banquet.

speaking on behalf of the chinese government and people, vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a warm welcome and expressed kind regards to the korean and vietnamese comrades-in-arms who have triumphantly arrived in peking, and the chinese personnel who have triumphantly returned from cambodia.

he said: "in this struggle to withdraw the diplomatic missions, you have surmounted numerous obstacles and hindrances erected by u.s. imperialism and its lackey the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique. you have united as one, persevered in struggle, and finally defeated all kinds of enemy plots and won complete victory. in this struggle, the korean and vietnamese comrades co-operated with us closely in a common struggle, making very big contributions. our cambodian friends have shown us great concern too, and, in particular, the incessant victories of the cambodian people in their armed struggle have provided an energetic support for us. your return in triumph demonstrates our solidarity against the common enemy, and our fighting friendship. this is a common victory of the people of china, korea and the three indo-chinese countries who unite to oppose u.s. imperialism. it is a heavy blow to the u.s. lackey, the traitorous rightist lon nol-sirik matak clique exclamation"

"on may 20," vice-premier li hsien-nien went on, "chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, issued his statement supporting the people of the world in their struggles against u.s. imperialism. chairman mao rightly points out in his statement 'a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world.' this is a very important sign showing the current excellent international situation. chairman mao says in particular: 'the situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia.' u.s. imperialists' savage aggression against the indo-chinese peoples will meet with certain and complete defeat before the angry resistance of the indo-chinese peoples. in face of the resolute struggle of the people of korea, japan and other asian countries, the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries will likewise result in 'lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet'. the vigorous revolutionary struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs is landing u.s. imperialism in the tight siege of the revolutionary people of the world. the more desperate it is in its last-ditch struggle, the quicker the day of its utter defeat will come. we firmly believe that if only the people of the world unite, the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs will certainly be defeated."

"china and korea and the three indo-chinese countries," vice-premier li hsien-nien said, "are fraternal neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. we always stand by each other in our struggle against the common enemy. the current common struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression forges a closer link between us. our fighting friendship has stood tests, and no one can wreck it. the chinese people will abide by chairman mao's teachings, firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the unification of the fatherland. come what may, the 700 million chinese people will always be your most reliable friend and powerful backing in your struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression. the vast land of china is your most dependable rear. let us unite, fight and triumph together in the revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs."

in his speech, minister sarin chhak said: "the royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian compatriots in peking are glad to see the embassy members of china, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam triumphantly back to peking from cambodia. for days we were linked heart-to-heart with you, anxiously waiting for your departure from phnom penh."

he said: "the decision to sever diplomatic relations with the puppet lon nol-sirik matak clique by the governments of china, the democratic people's republic of korea and the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is a very precious and powerful support for the struggle of the cambodian people and the royal government of national union of cambodia." he pledged that the cambodian people would certainly unite and fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of china, viet nam and korea.

in his speech, ambassador kim eun hwan said: "we have victoriously withdrawn from phnom penh after smashing the vicious persecutions by u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the cambodian reactionary rightist clique. this is a tremendous victory in the common struggle waged by the governments and people of the korean democratic people's republic, the chinese people's republic, the republic of south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam against plots and persecutions by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

ambassador nguyen van quang spoke on behalf of the vietnamese personnel back from cambodia and all the members of the embassies in peking of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam. he pointed out that the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people cherished genuine friendship for the vietnamese people and for the peoples of indo-china who were united and determined to persevere in the fight against u.s. imperialist aggression, and resolutely supported their struggles. he said: chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20 is the highest and most concentrated expression of such revolutionary feelings.

present at the banquet were also leading members and representatives of the departments concerned, including li chiang, wu teh, fang yi, chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, cheng shao-liang, wang an-chu, sung chen-hsien, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, yang yu-heng, shen chien, chu ta-cheng, wu piao, lo ching-chang, chu tao-liang, sun kai-tsan, chen wen-chun, hsieh li-fu, hsiao tzu-shu, wang yu-ching, jen ai-hsiang, tsao ke-chiang and han hsu.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Japanese Anti-Revisionist Youth Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1970)

a japanese anti-revisionist youth delegation made up of akio shintani and three other co-authors of "is soviet union a socialist country?" arrived here today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

they were met at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the china-japan friendship association and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including wu hsiao-ta and wang hsiao-yi.

## MAO'S STATEMENT

### President Nguyen Huu Tho, President Huynh Tan Phat Send Message to Chairman Mao Expressing Deep Heartfelt Thanks for Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement Giving Fresh Support and Assistance to South Vietnamese People

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1970)

chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china, has received a message from nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the repuolic of south viet nam, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. the message expressed deep heartfelt thanks to chairman mao for the new and most valuable support and assistance he has extended to the people of south viet nam in his may 20 solemn statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. the full text of the message reads:

peking,

the central committee of the communist party of china,

chairman mao tsetung,

the respected and beloved chairman:

the south vietnamese people, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam are infinitely overjoyed at the important statement issued by you, chairman, on may 20, 1970, at the seething revolutionary feelings which the broad masses of people in the capital peking and other places in china have shown in warm support of the chairman mao's statement, and at the militant solidarity ardently shown by the chinese people with the revolutionary people the world over, in particular with the indo-chinese peoples who are valiantly resisting the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs.

on behalf of the south vietnamese people, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and in our own name, we extend our deep heartfelt thanks to you, the respected and beloved chairman and to the great chinese people for the tremendous inspiration and encouragement they have given to our south vietnamese people and other peoples of indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and for this new and mo t valuable support and assistance.

the south vietnamese people will forever remember and cherish boundless gratitude for your words of deep feelings: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

with the powerful and enthusiastic sympathy and support of the people of the world, we, the south vietnamese people are more inspired and more convinced that our own just cause will certainly win and are determined to persist in and promote energetically the fighting to deal crushing blows to the enemy, resolutely carrying out the teachings of the esteemed president ho chi minh in his sacred testament that "the resistance war against u.s. aggression may drag out, our compatriots may have to undergo new sacrifices in terms of property and human lives. in any case, we must be resolved to fight against the u.s. aggressors till total victory." the south vietnamese people, under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, are determined to stand together with the fraternal khmer and laotian peoples to smash all the schemes and manoeuvres of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys to intensify and expand the war of aggression and fulfil exemplarily the sacred duty to their own fatherland, making active contributions to the cause of splendid revolutionary struggle of the indo-chinese people and the world people. the vietnamese people, the khmer people and the laotian people will certainly win complete victory.

taking this opportunity, we wish the heroic chinese people under the leadership of you, chairman, and the glorious communist party of china, attain more magnificent successes in the cause of defending and building their fatherland.

wishing chairman good health and a long life exclamation

nguyen huu tho,

president of the presidium of the
central committee of the south
viet nam national front for
liberation

president of the advisory council of
the provisional revolutionary
government of the republic of
south viet nam

huynh tan phat,

president of the provisional
revolutionary government of the
republic of south viet nam

south viet nam, may 24, 1970

## N'Dalla, First Secretary of Central Committee of Congolese Labor Party, Warmly Praises Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

**(NCNA-English Brazzaville, May 25, 1970)**

claude-ernest n'dalla, first secretary of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, in an interview with hsinhua here yesterday warmly praised chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism issued on may 20. n'dalla stressed, "our own experience enables us to understand the thought of chairman mao that a small country, a weak country can defeat a big country, a strong country. it is essential that the people of the small country dare to take up arms and dare to rise in struggle."

n'dalla said, "chairman mao's statement was issued at a time when a face-to-face struggle has been unfolded between the forces of national liberation movements in the world, especially in the countries of africa, asia and latin america and the forces of imperialism and when this contradiction has become extremely sharp and in favour of the peoples."

chairman mao's statement is clear and complete, he said. "it merits the learning by heart by everyone of us so as to grasp the situation in which we live. it is because we can change the situation only when we know its nature thoroughly. this statement of chairman mao helps us to understand the situation thoroughly and to know that the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism is not a sign of strength, but rather a sign of weakness. this statement helps us also to see clearly that u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in fact only a paper tiger."

he cited the facts of the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the struggle of the people's republic of the congo for safeguarding national independence and opposing imperialism to prove the following brilliant thesis put forward by chairman mao: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." n'dalla continued, "the united states has not been able to make the small country of viet nam submit

as it intended. the u.s. imperialists have met with fierce resistance from the people of that country. the united states has been dealt blows by the ever-victorious people's war." he said, "the people's republic of the congo has barely a million inhabitants with a territory of 342,000 square kilometres. the imperialists are afraid of the influence that our people's regime will produce. they took measures to make troubles for us. but we depend broadly on the masses of people and draw lessons from our past experiences; we dare to rise in struggle and dare to take up arms and grasp our destiny in our own hands."

n'dalla pointed out that u.s. imperialism has been driven to the wall in south viet nam. trying to extricate itself from its passive position in viet nam, u.s. imperialism brazenly extended its aggression into laos and cambodia. but this has only increased its own difficulties. as the chinese folk saying goes, "lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet", the u.s. imperialists have lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

the expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china by u.s. imperialism, he said, has not only given rise to the large-scale struggle of the people of laos, cambodia and viet nam, but also aroused indignant protests in the whole world and even inside the united states itself. these are nooses around the neck of u.s. imperialism fastened by u.s. imperialism itself.

in conclusion, n'dalla said, "i am sure that our brothers in laos, cambodia and viet nam will certainly triumph."

## Central Committee of Communist Party of Burma Issues Statement on Chairman Mao Tsetung's Statement of World Historic Significance

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1970)

following is the full text of the "statement of the central committee of the communist party of burma on chairman mao tsetung's statement of world historic significance" issued on may 24:

### statement of the central committee of the communist party of burma on chairman mao tsetung's statement of world historic significance

on may 20, 1970, chairman mao tsetung issued the solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation".

this is a statement of world historic significance which was issued in the new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. chairman mao issued this statement at such an extremely important juncture. in the statement, chairman mao analysed the international situation and put forth to the struggling people of the world the guiding principles for action in political, military and other spheres.

the guiding principles and call put forth by chairman mao have immeasurable significance for the great struggle against u.s. imperialism in the whole world and for the revolution in various countries.

therefore, we thank chairman mao from the bottom of our heart. we respectfully wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation long live great mao tsetung thought exclamation

we, on behalf of the people of burma, the communist party of burma, the people's army and all other armed forces, warmly and resolutely support chairman mao's great statement which is of world historic significance.

the publication of the statement is a tremendous inspiration to the heroic fighting cambodian people, laotian people and vietnamese people and to the fighting people of the whole world. it is also a tremendous inspiration to the people of burma who are struggling against u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the ne win military government. the call and guiding principles put forth in the statement will certainly give further impetus to the struggle against u.s. imperialism in the three indo-chinese countries and in the whole world. the people of the world will continuously march from victory to victory. the panic-stricken u.s. imperialist paper tiger will continuously suffer from defeats.

let u.s. imperialism and its lackeys tremble in face of the great statement of chairman mao which is of world historic significance exclamation

following chairman mao's instructions, we will carry the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the ne win military government, through to the end. at the same time, we will do our utmost to make due contribution to the formation of the international united front against u.s. imperialism.

the struggle of the world people against u.s. imperialism is bound to win exclamation

central committee of the communist party of burma

may 24, 1970

## CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

### Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet Welcoming Korean, Chinese and Vietnamese Personnel's Triumphant Return from Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1970)

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming the personnel of korea, china, the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam who have triumphantly come back from cambodia after waging a resolute struggle against the traitorous rightist clique of cambodia.

attending the banquet were kim eun hwan, former ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea in phnom penh, and madame kim eun hwan and other embassy members; kang mao-chao, former chinese ambassador in phnom penh, and other embassy members and chinese specialists; and members of the former embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam in phnom penh who had remained there, including nguyen dang khoa, hoang van long, nguyen bach dong and tran van duc.

also present at the banquet were:

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members and representatives of the chinese departments concerned, including li chiang, fang yi, chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, han li-yeh, li tung-cheng, shen chien, wang yu-ching, chen shu-huai and li yen-nien;

sarin chhak, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china;

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and madame bui tan linh;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

today the chinese, korean, vietnamese and cambodian comrades-in-arms happily gathered together. they proposed toasts to the revolutionary friendship and fighting solidarity of the chinese, korean, vietnamese and cambodian people and to the tremendous victory they won in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

ambassador hyun joon keuk and chinese vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet.

ambassador hyun joon keuk said that this time u.s. imperialism and the cambodian reactionary clique had cooked up all kinds of plots in order to obstruct the withdrawal of the korean, chinese and vietnamese personnel from phnom penh. but, because the governments of korea, china, the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam and their people and their personnel in cambodia united closely and persevered in struggle they ultimately defeated the treacherous plots of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys the lon nol-sirik matak clique and triumphantly completed the withdrawal of the diplomatic missions. this is another heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

ambassador hyun joon keuk said: the respected and beloved leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung taught "peoples of the countries waging revolution should work together to cut off u.s. imperialism's left arm and right arm, left leg and right leg and finally its head in all the places where it extends its talons of aggression. although the u.s. imperialists are carrying out pretentious bluffs, u.s. imperialism will become impotent and will finally crumble if only the revolutionary people of the world work together to cut off its four limbs."

the korean ambassador said that now, at a time when u.s. imperialism was continuing to step up its aggressive activities against korea and china and to expand its war of aggression against viet nam, cambodia and laos, the unity among the people of korea, china, viet nam and cambodia and their intensified struggle against imperialism, the u.s. in particular, was of tremendous significance to the maintenance

of peace in asia and the rest of the world and to encouraging the people of the world in their fight against imperialism, the u.s. in particular.

the korean people, the ambassador said, would, as always, closely unite with their revolutionary comrades-in-arms -- the people of china, viet nam and cambodia -- and fight to the very end in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its shock brigade in its aggression against asia -- japanese militarism.

chi peng-fei said in his speech that it was thanks to the unity, close co-operation and joint struggle by the comrades of korea, viet nam and china, and the concern and support given us by the cambodian friends, that victory was finally won in the struggle for withdrawing diplomatic missions. "this is our common victory, it is a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and its running dog the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique."

he said that the people of china, korea and the three indo-chinese countries had always encouraged and supported each other in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. as a result, a profound militant friendship had been established among them. the victory won in the struggle for withdrawing diplomatic missions was a lively concrete expression of this militant friendship.

chi peng-fei went on to say that the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia were winning victory after victory in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. u.s. imperialism and its running dogs were engulfed in the ocean of a people's war. unable to win and escape, they were making death-bed struggles. the u.s. and japanese reactionaries' criminal activities aimed at reviving japanese militarism and realizing the old dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" were meeting with the firm rebuff and vehement denunciation of the people of korea, china, japan and other countries in asia.

chi peng-fei said that chairman mao had pointed out in his solemn statement of may 20th "innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." history would certainly advance in accordance with the law pointed out by chairman mao. the strength of the people of china, korea and indo-china who were united in their struggle was invincible. all the aggressive actions of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs would certainly meet with utter defeat. victory shall belong to the people of the three indo-chinese countries, the asian people and the people throughout the world.

US

## American Students to Launch National Anti-Draft Drive

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1970)

the struggle of the broad masses of the american people against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china is surging higher and higher, according to reports reaching here.

the broad masses of students are launching an extensive anti-draft drive and the people in various cities have continued to hold protest activities in various forms to denounce the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and bloody suppression of the american people.

hundreds of student delegates from 90 colleges in 25 states held a conference at princeton, new jersey, recently, and decided to launch full "attacks on selective service". the conference declared in a resolution that the students will resist and disaffiliate with "selective service" and take "direct action" against it. the conference decided to hold a "national anti-draft day" on june 10. to show their refusal to be drafted, the signers on an anti-draft pledge will turn in their draft cards issued by the u.s. ruling circles once 100,000 signatures are collected. the conference further decided to start on june 10 nationwide large-scale demonstrations, meetings and other protest activities in various forms against the forcing of the american people by the nixon administration to serve as cannon-fodder for the u.s. monopolies' war of aggression.

the conference decision reflects the will of the broad masses of the american people. following the nixon administration's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia, the people in various parts of america have launched more vigorously the anti-draft struggle. anti-draft demonstrations were held by the people in massachusetts and maryland on may 22. more than 100 demonstrators in massachusetts blocked two busloads of army pre-inductees outside the gate of the boston army base.

in front of the army base at fort meade, maryland, a group of people held a protest demonstration and distributed leaflets against the aggressive war. on may 24, students of two universities in wisconsin and vermont states announced during the commencement ceremonies that they would not serve in the armed forces and that they opposed fascist military training in universities. students of the graduating class in windham college, vermont, read a statement signed by dozens of students at the commencement ceremony, denouncing the u.s. ruling circles' war of aggression in indo-china as "illegal and immoral". the statement said that the signers would not serve in the armed forces as long as the u.s. ruling circles continue this war of aggression. when r.o.t.c. commissions were presented during commencement exercises at marquette university in wisconsin state, the students shouted slogans against the presentation.

meanwhile, the american people in various cities have continued to hold protest activities in various forms against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and its fascist crime of slaughtering american people at home. black people

in jackson, georgia, staged another vehement protest demonstration on may 24. about 500 black people, harbouring bitter hatred for the nixon administration's fascist suppression and reactionary policy of racial discrimination, fought the reactionary troops and police with stones in the city area.

in houston, some 50 american doctors and research workers together with more than 100 placard-brandishing students held a demonstration on may 24 in protest against the nixon administration's policy of aggression and war. the demonstration took place when u.s. vice-president agnew was attending the opening of an international medical congress there. as agnew was addressing the congress, 50 americans left the auditorium to meet the student demonstrators outside. earlier, when agnew arrived at the city for the conference, he met with a mass demonstration against the nixon administration's aggression in cambodia.

a report from toronto, canada, said that 175 american and canadian lawyers attending a conference there on may 24 expressed resolute opposition to the nixon government's war of aggression in indo-china. a declaration adopted by the meeting praised the protest struggle of the american people against the nixon government's aggression in indo-china and called on american lawyers to support the just anti-draft drive of the american youths.

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US INVOLVEMENT IN INDOCHINA

## New Military and Political Dispositions by US Imperialism in Asia

by

Shih Chün-yü (施君玉)

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, June 3, 1970)

After his talks with Nixon in the United States, Suharto, head of the Indonesian fascist regime, went to Japan and would again hold talks there.

In connection with this activity of Suharto, the following background is worthy of attention:

First, after the coup d'etat of 1965 engineered by the Suharto clique under the direction of US imperialism, the relations between the United States and Indonesia were still undercover at first. But now they have thrown away all the cloaks and US imperialism openly makes use of the Indonesian fascist regime as well as gives it support. Likewise, the Indonesian fascist regime also openly serves US imperialism's policies of aggression against Asia.

Second, the "Asian Conference on the Cambodian Question" was held in Djakarta, capital of Indonesia, in the middle of last month under the instigation of Malik, foreign minister of the Indonesian fascist regime. This conference was in fact convened by US imperialism although Malik was used as a front. After the conference Suharto went to the United States immediately to report to the backstage boss.

Third, the Djakarta conference created a commission consisting of of Japanese militarism, the Indonesian fascist regime and the "Malaysian" puppet regime. Nominally it is to negotiate with British and the USSR in collusion with the United Nations. But in fact it is to intervene jointly in the Indochinese scene.

Last week Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi held a conference in Hong Kong to discuss this matter and Suharto's and Malik's visit to Japan will also be for the discussion of this matter.

The latest issue of Newsweek which arrived in Hong Kong yesterday reveals that this commission plans to hand over the Cambodian question to the United Nations or convene a new Geneva conference in accordance with US

imperialism's order and these monsters and freaks are to become members of the new Geneva conference.

This is Nixon's trick of "using Asians to fight Asians." It is very vicious of US imperialism to use Nguyen, Thai and South Korean troops to fight in the battlefield and in the meantime use Japan, Indonesia and "Malaysia" to engage in political activities.

A Saigon-Phnom Penh-Bangkok reactionary military clique is taking shape and a Tokyo-Djakarta-Kuala Lumpur reactionary political clique is also taking shape. Furthermore the Asian Economic Conference held in Djakarta during the latter part of last month will then be the economic counterpart.

In reality this is only US imperialism's final rounding up of its lackeys to struggle before its death. Eventually it shall not escape the fate of defeat and destruction. They will never be able to change this historical law.

* * *

INDOCHINA SITUATION

## Collusion Between Saigon, Phnom Penh and Bangkok Puppets

by

Shih Chün-yü

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, May 30, 1970)

During the past few days Saigon, Phnom Penh and Bangkok have been contacting one another frequently under the arrangement of the United States. These puppet regimes are colluding with one another in an attempt to form a reactionary clique to fight in Cambodia.

This arrangement is doubtless for the sake of helping Nixon to deal with the next development. It will be June in two more days. If the United States is forced by public opinion of the world as well as that within the United States to withdraw its troops from Cambodia, Nguyen, Thai and Lon Nol troops may insist on continuing their illegal acts.

But due to changes in the situation, conditions are still fluid. Whether the United States really wants to withdraw its troops and whether it can really withdraw them remain to be seen.

During the past couple of days the war has been intensifying in the area called by the US Army the Fish Hook and the people's troops are launching incessant attacks. This situation is worthy of attention.

Forty thousand Nguyen troops have already entered Cambodia. Although Thai troops have not yet entered Cambodia openly, it seems that it is only a matter of time, since Lin-pa-po, Thai Minister of Internal Affairs and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Army, conducted negotiations in Phnom Penh and they had restored "diplomatic relations."

Bangkok and Phnom Penh severed diplomatic relations as early as 1961 because of the question of Lung-tuan Temple along the border. During that time Thai troops repeatedly invaded Lung-tuan Temple and Cambodian troops doggedly resisted them. Now although "diplomatic relations" have been restored, there is no mention of the Lung-tuan Temple question.

During the several previous years relations between Phnom Penh and Saigon were also severed. Moreover, there were disputes concerning the question of the title to some islands. Now "diplomatic relations" between them have also been restored, but again there was no mention about the territorial question.

Thus it is apparent that these are but a gang of scoundrels with different selfish ideas and loosely put together by the United States in a

way inimical to the Cambodian people and the Indochinese people so as to realize Nixon's design of "using Asians to fight Asians."

In Southern Vietnam although 450,000 US troops of aggression fight together with Nguyen and Thai troops, they fail to repel attacks by the people's forces. Consequently even if they join together to fight in Cambodia, they will be no match for the Cambodian Liberation Army which is growing stronger and stronger day by day. But in fact there are still so much friction and disputes between these puppet troops.

If the United States attempts to use these puppets to oppose the three Indochinese nations from all sides, this trick will be bound to meet with even greater defeat.

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